FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UK DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN FALKLANDS

PY120155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] London, 11 Jan (AFP) -- The British Defense Ministry has announced that on 11 January Defense Minister George Younger arrived in the Malvinas Islands for a 6-day visit.

The source said that due to security reasons the visit had been kept secret until the minister's arrival, adding that this is Younger's first tour of the islands, where he will get first-hand information. George Younger became defense minister 1 year ago.

The British Labor Party immediately reacted to the announcement, stressing that the objective of the visit is to calm the growing concern of the 1,800 kelpers.

Labor Party Leader George Foulkes has said that the kelpers are concerned about the reduction of the British military forces, about the rumors of arguments between Argentina and Great Britain, and about the difficulties caused by the creation of a fishing exclusion zone around the archipelago.

The British unilateral decision to establish a 150-mile fishing protection zone, which was announced in September, has revived the tension between London and Buenos Aires 4 years after the armed conflict between the nations.

The British press has reported that Great Britain and Argentina are now holding secret talks to reduce the possibilities of conflict when the fishing protection zone regulations go into force on 1 February.

LEGISLATORS SEEK RAPPROCHEMENT WITH UK

PY101756 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1702 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (EFE) -- Argentine and British legislators here are seeking a rapprochement that will allow a resumption of relations between the two countries through a "direct dialogue" that will include the subject of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Argentine congressional sources disclosed today that Argentine Senators Adolfo Gass, of the ruling Radical Civic Union (UCR), and Julio Amoedo, conservative, yesterday began a series of "informal meetings" with British Labor Party MP John Gilbert.

Legislators of the two countries agreed on the need for both governments to begin a "direct dialogue that will include the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas," in the South Atlantic. This information was given to EFE by Adolfo Gass, head of the Argentine Senate Foreign Affairs Commission.

Senator Gass said that "Argentina maintains its position that any dialogue with Great Britain is secondary if the subject of sovereignty is not discussed beforehand."

The British legislator, who arrived in Argentina 20 days ago, is in Buenos Aires "as a tourist." Gilbert said this himself when he was spotted and questioned by reporters in a Buenos Aires restaurant.

British opposition MP John Gilbert, who visited some northern and southern Argentine cities in the midst of the hot southern summer, said he "was very well attended to by national and provincial authorities."

Argentine authorities have repeatedly maintained that the lack of dialogue with Great Britain after the 1982 war over the Malvinas continues due to the intransigent position of the current conservative government headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Gilbert told the press: "Do not believe that Thatcher enjoys such great popularity as is believed here. The latest polls show that the Labor and Conservative parties are equally popular." According to diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires, in addition to these negotiations in Buenos Aires, similar ones are being held in Washington and other European capitals with the purpose of Achieving a rapprochement between Argentina and Great Britain.

Great Britain has announced a 150-mile fishing protection zone around the Malvinas Islands effective 1 February. This has been categorically rejected in Buenos Aires.

According to Argentine authorities this fishing protectiuon zone, which in some places overlaps the 200-mile territorial waters claimed by Argentina, increases the risk of a conflict in the South Atlantic. An Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman told EFE that the Argentine Government does not want its dispute with Great Britain over the southern archipelago, which has been in contention since 1833, "to be internationalized."

He added that the Argentine Government "does not want the issue to be discussed within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty" or within the framework of the FAO.

The spokesman said: "If this happens, Argentina would be tacitly accepting Great Britain as a country with a coast on the South Atlantic, and consequently, it would be interntionalizing the problem."

Argentine Government and legislative sources consulted by EFE admitted that Argentina "is willing" to postpone discussion of the sovereignty issue within the framework of the negotiations" but that "it will not exclude this issue under any circumstances."

The issue of the Malvinas Isalnds' sovereignty has been the main stumbling block to Argentina and Great Britain's resuming diplomatic relations, which were broken almost 5 years ago as a result of the 74-day war over the southern archipelago.

FRANCE'S RAIMOND ARRIVES TO BEGIN VISIT

PY112359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1619 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (TELAM) -- French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond today began an official visit to our country. During his visit he will meet President Raul Alfonsin and his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo.

Raimond arrived at the Ezeiza International Airport at 1233 on a Varig flight from Rio de Janeiro. He was met at the airport by Caputo and other Argentine officials.

Upon his arrival, Raimond said that he was both pleased and satisfied to visit Argentina, adding that in the last few years Argentina and France have improved their relations even further, and that his visit to our country reflects the level of such relations.

Raimond emphasized his government's wishes to strengthen ties with all of Latin America, particularly with Argentina.

For his part, Caputo said that the Argentine Government is pleased and satisfied to receive the French visitor. He emphasized the harmonious relations between the two countries.

Caputo, who said that the two countries maintain cordial and close relations, remarked that he is optimistic about the talks that he and President Alfonsin will hold with the visitor tomorrow.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL SPILLS AT AIRPORT 12 JAN

PY121222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1153 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jan (TELAM) -- An Ezeiza International Airport spokesman has reported that radioactive material of an undefined level of toxicity was spilled early this morning at the airport when some tubes belonging to the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) broke. The tubes were being shipped to Canada. The incident occured today at approximately 0330 when several tubes, the contents which have yet to be specified by the CNEA, were being loaded on a Jumbo 747 of the Flying Tigers U.S. cargo specialist company. The airport spokesman disclosed that two or three tubes fell from a vehicle that was carrying them to the airplane, spreading over the field a yellow cloud that ascended into the atmosphere.

The airport's CNEA and Federal Police Fire Department personnel conducted an immediate inspection and began a cleaning operation that ended after 0530. The cargo plan we then moved to another area of the airport. Horacio Gambinin, an official of the U.S. company in charge of shipping the CNEA tubes, reported that it was a minor accident without major consequences and that there is no danger of contamination. Spokesmen of the Federal Police and the CNEA said that they will release an official report on the incident.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS IMF STANDBY, CFEF LOANS

PY092041 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1515 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (AFP) -- Argentina has concluded an agreement with the IMF on a new $1.55 billion credit, sources at the Economy Ministry have reported. The credit is composed of a $1.2 billion standby loan and an additional 35.5 million in compensatory financing for export fluctuations [CFEF].

The CFEF is meant to compensate for the depressed international prices of the agricultural products the country sells.

According to information obtained, the writing of the memorandum of understanding was finished today, although there are still some details that must be discussed. All decisions should be made by next week. Thus negotiations that have been going on for a couple of months have been concluded successfully. [passage omitted]

SANDOVAL EXPECTS U.S. TO SUPPORT DRUG EDUCATION

PY100300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Minister of Agriculture, Campesino Affairs and Livestock Affairs Edil Sandoval today said in La Paz that Bolivia needs $300 million to implement the program to substitute surplus coca crops. Coca leaves are the raw material of cocaine.

The minister said that progress has been made in the campaign to make peasants aware of the danger of the drug. This is within the scope of the program to introduce new crops to replace coca.

The first part of the crop substitution plan is voluntary and peasants receive technical support and equipment to make their substitute crops as productive as coca crops.

Sandoval concluded by saying that the 3-year plan to fight cocaine production was outlined by the U.S. and Bolivian Governments in November, and that Bolivia expects the U.S. Department of State to give new economic support to the areas of crop substitution, drug education and repression of cocaine manufacturing and trafficking in Bolivia.

PAZ SEEKS REMOVAL OF JUDICIAL BRANCH MEMBERS

PY100010 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jan (AFP) -- It was officially disclosed here today that the Bolivian Government has asked the Senate to suspend all members of the La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, and Santa Cruz courts who are accused of prevaricating or other crimes.

The request, which is signed by President Victor Paz Estenssoro, states that the members of the judicial branch charged with drug trafficking or with violating the law on controlled substances must leave their posts and be brought to trial.

According to estimates made by members of Congress, who will meet on 12 January to discuss the subject, this situation will prompt a reorganization of the judicial branch.

The presidential request is strongly tied to the Santa Cruz court's decision to order the release of Humberto Gil Suarez, William Pizarro, and Bismark Arredondo, the three most important drug traffickers operating in Bolivia.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy stated that this decision has prompted the opening of cases against those responsible.

SENATOR CONFIRMS MNR ECONOMIC DISAGREEMENTS

PY092129 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0027 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jan (EFE) -- Rumors regarding disagreements within the government over the handling of the economic policy were confirmed today by Senator Abel Ayoroa Argandona, a leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), headed by President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

The MNR leader revealed this information after several weeks of rumors saying that a faction of the governing party was trying to oppose harsh economic and privatizing measures suggested by the IMF and World Bank. Today, Ayoroa Argandona admitted that disagreements have surfaced within the government regarding the handling of the economic policy, and he announced that the MNR executive board will hold a meeting on 8 January.

The senator stated that the disagreements are between Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who is all for defending the state-owned enterprises, and Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, who seeks to fully privatize the economy. He added that "each of these ministers represents an opposing trend regarding the handling of the economic policy and, especially, the economic reactivation."

The economic reactivation plan was supposed to be approved between October and November 1986 to tackle the serious recession the country is enduring. Senator Ayoroa Argandona said that President Paz Estenssoro has summoned the MNR national executive board and political commission to a meeting, scheduled for 8 January, to "thoroughly" analyze the economic reactivation, municipal elections -- scheduled for next December -- and other issues. The senator stated that he did not know whether the disagreement would cause a cabinet crisis.

MINISTER SAYS POLICE REORGANIZATION NEEDED

PY101438 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy yesterday stated: We have reached a point at which it is necessary to totally reorganize the Bolivian Police. He announced that this reorganization will be brought about by means of the new general posting order that will be published next week.

In a statement made at Government Palace, Fernando Barthelemy said the reorganization will in response to the request made by the Santa Cruz Youth Union, which asked for the removal of all police officers stationed in Santa Cruz. The Santa Cruz organization has charged that the police in that district have become so corrupt that it has become impossible to control not only common crime but also crimes connected with drug trafficking.

The interior minister said this situation occurs when police officers remain for a long time at the same post. This happens not only in Santa Cruz but also in several districts, so it is necessary to totally change the police units, Barthelemy said. The newsmen told the interior minister that the new posting and promotion order will not satisfy many police officers. The minister replied:

[Begin recording] Of course not. A posting order never satisfies everyone in an institution. There will always be those who are dissatisfied with the postings they are assigned to. But I repeat: We have reached a point at which it is necessary to completely shake up and reorganize the Bolivian Police. I can also announce that we are using the diplomatic channels of the Foreign Ministry to ask the Spanish and Italian Government about the possibility of their sending us police missions to help with a thorough reorganization of our entire police institution. [end recording]

PRESIDENT SARNEY TO INVITE CASTRO TO VISIT

PY100021 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Paulo Brossard will probably be President Jose Sarney's emissary to officially invite, on behalf of the Brazilian Government, Cuban President Fidel Castro to visit Brazil. The president admitted this yesterday at a meeting with Deputy Gustavo de Faria (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party -- Rio de Janeiro). Gustavo de Faria recently visited Cuba and proposed that President Sarney extend an invitation thorough the justice minister. Brossard will visit Havana in March.

SARNEY, FRANCE'S RAIMOND DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBT

PY101254 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jan 87 p 17

[Text] Brasilia -- During a 1/2-hour meeting yesterday afternoon at Planalto Palace, President Jose Sarney told French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond that Brazil intends to pay its foreign debt, but that it needs time to do so, as well as reduce interest rates. Sarney also told Raimond, according to Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, that Brazil wants to deal with the Paris Club without being tied to the IMF.

The French minister said that he would transmit the Brazilian president's views to the French Government financial sectors. According to Sodre, Sarney's ideas were received very well by Raimond.

Raimond arrived at Planalto Palace at the ramp, as is the custom for foreign visitors. He was greeted by the Presidential Guard battalion. Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, Ambassadors Rubem Ricupero and Jose Nogueira Filho, as well as Raimond's aides. Raimond and Sarney spoke French during the dialouge and no interpreters were present.

At the dinner given at Itamaraty in the evening, Abreu Sodre asked for France to support the negotiations with the Paris Club creditors. Sodre stated that the Paris Club, the EEC, and the IMF "have always listened to France with due respect." Therefore, Sodre went on to say, the Brazilian Government expects France's solidarity with the efforts "to rationalize the current international economic order, which unjustly smothers the developing nations."

The Brazilian foreign minister stressed that Brazil has honored its financial commitments, "thus contributing to the stability of the international financial system."

He warned, however, that the excessive transfer of resources used to pay the debt has been imposing a "heavy and unjust burden on the Brazilian people." For this reason he asked that the efforts for the reorganization of the country's economic order be recognized. Sodre stated: "In the long run, no one will be able to profit from investing in a backward, unstable, weak, and exploited country."

The French foreign minister also stated that his country is concerned over the debt problem because it is having a negative impact on France's financial balance as a creditor country and because of the risks caused by "social and political tensions generated in the debtor countries." He added that France has the "most open spirit possible" within the Paris Club toward the debtor countries. It hopes to reconcile the balance of the international financial system with the aspirations of the debtor countries striving for economic growth.

Raimond Comments

PY101811 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] France will do its best to help Brazil regularize its financial situation and reach an agreement with its creditors. However, the French Government is waiting for the results of the next Paris Club meeting, scheduled for 19 January, to make any decisions regarding new flows of capital to Brazil. This statement was made yesterday in Brasilia by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, who has been on an official visit since 8 January.

According to Minister Raimond, the fact that France, in its capacity as president of the Paris Club, has agreed to discuss the renegotiation of the Brazilian foreign debt, without the need for previous IMF approval, is a sign of French cooperation. However, the decision regarding new flows of capital to Brazil will have to wait until 19 January.

Raimond discussed the Brazilian foreign debt yesterday with Finance Minister Dilson Funaro and Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre but no economic agreement was signed. The only agreement signed deals with oceanology cooperation.

Concerning international issues, the main statement by Minister Raimond here in Brasilia yesterday referred to the Central American crisis and the war in Chad.

According to Raimond, France favors a greater balance of French investments among the countries involved in conflicts in Central America. He also said that France will have to reduce its aid to Nicaragua. [passage indistinct]

Referring to the Lebanese attacks on Chad, Foreign Minister Raimond said that France is not interested in a direct confrontation but merely in defending the region south of that Lebanon's 16th parallel.

Jean Bernard Raimond will be in Rio de Janeiro today and will leave for Argentina tomorrow.

IRAQ TO PURCHASE ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS SYSTEM

PY120152 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Jan 87 p 22

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos -- In February the Brazilian Army will begin receiving the 12 Fila, Fighting Intruders at Low Attitude [expansion given in English], antiaircraft targeting system built by Avibras (Brazilian Aerospace Industry). The Army is negotiating the purchase of more units, because it estimates that it now needs approximately 150 of these units.

Each Fila battery, together with RBS-70 cannons, costs about $10 million (151.6 million cruzados), although the Army pays a little less because of its direct participation in the development of the fire-control platform. A group led by Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves will decide on delivery dates, although it is known that all units will be delivered by June 1988, at a rate of one unit each 40 days.

The units purchased by the Army include radar that can simultaneously track up to 15 approaching planes, and a central programming unit that can be connected to 4 cannons that are electronically aimed and fired. The programming unit is set up on a trailer and can be hooked up to a 5-ton, all-terrain truck.

The units, which are assembled on a vehicle produced by Avibras subsidiary Tectran [expansion unknown], are on sale on the world market. In the next few weeks this weapon will be purchased by the Iraqi Army, with an initial order of 40 units. Thus far there is only one Fila prototype, which has already been delivered to the Army. It will be used by the Sete Lagoas artillery unit of Minas Gerais.

Avibras yesterday denied that the Army has not met all its financial obligations regarding the development of the aiming platform. Avibras spokesman Pedro Vidal has said that the Army's financial obligations, which fell due at the end of every phase of development, have been met despite the financial difficulties the country is experiencing. He added that the Army and the company negotiated the payments to suit the interests of both sides, adding that "it has been an effort to develop sophisticated equipment built mainly with Brazilian technology. For Avibras, it was an honor to contribute to the project." In 1986, Avibras refused to participate in the Piranha infra-red missile project on the grounds that it was inappropriate to engage in a partnership with foreign companies. The project was assigned to Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], which a short time later submitted the winning bid to build an antitank missile for the Army. Engesa will supply the Army with the laser-guided LEO missile.

The technology for the development of this weapon is being negotiated with the Italian group Otto Melara and with the French group Aerospatiale. However, the Army has no funds because its budget has been reduced. The Army Ministry expects that in the next few days President Jose Sarney will grant its request for funds, because the investment for the missile program alone totals $250 million.

RIO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION STRIKE BEGINS 8 JAN

Labor Leader Killed

PY081315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Jan (AFP) -- A labor leader was shot dead today in the neighboring town of Nova Iguazu during an incident that occurred during the first day of the strike called by the drivers and conductors of the Rio de Janeiro State Bus Company. The strikers are demanding a 72.15 percent salary increase. The company is refusing to pay the increase until the Federal Government authorizes an immediate fare increase.

Alvaro Santos, transport secretary of Rio de Janeiro State, has demanded that the Federal Government increase the fares by 80 percent. The current fares have been in force since December 1985. Commuter trains, the metro, and taxis were very busy as they were the only available public transportation here today.

Strike Ends

PY091339 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 0900 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] After a long meeting of employers and employees, the drivers and fare collectors of Rio de Janeiro public transportation today decided to return to work. They were granted a 72.15 percent salary readjustment, thus bringing their salaries in line with the salaries of Sao Paulo transportation workers.

Thus, beginning 14 January, a Rio de Janeiro bus driver will earn 5,157 cruzados, and a fare collector, 2,792 cruzados.

NATIONAL UNION CALLS FOR SINGLE RIGHTIST GROUP

PY082032 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The National Union today called all rightist groups to create a single political organization of the right. The National Union's call is addressed to the National Party, the Independent Democratic Union [UDI], the National Labor Front, and all citizens of rightist democratic leanings.

The call was made this morning through a document called the Imperative Need for Unity [El Imperativo de la Unidad], signed by Andres Alaman, Fernando Maturana, Juan Luis Ossa, Gonzalo Ayusef, Osvaldo de Castro, Alfredo Alcaino, Renato Sepulveda, Francisco Bulnes Sanfuentes, Alberto Espina, Pedro Ibanez, Bernardo Larrain, Patricio Mardones, Roberto Palumbo, and Carlos Reymond.

The document states that the objective is to make up a single organization that will unite and organize the different groups and people who share the same principles of the right, of the central right, and broad independent sectors. [passage omitted]

CNI REFUTES REPORT, GRANTS RED CROSS FACILITIES

PY080251 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The National Intelligence Center, CNI, today stated that it has granted the International Red Cross all the facilities necessary to carry out its work.

This statement was made following some press reports that an agreement signed by the Red Cross and the Chilean Investigative Police did not include the CNI. An official declaration issued this afternoon states that in fact the CNI and the Red Cross signed an agreement in October 1986, which was ratified in December of the same year.

It should be recalled that the International Red Cross and the Chilean Investigative Police signed a similar agreement on 2 December.

STUDENT LEAVES VENEZUELAN EMBASSY AFTER 81 DAYS

PY092024 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry sources today said the Venezuelan Embassy officially informed the Chilean Foreign Ministry that Dauno (Totoro), a student leader from the Catholic University, left the embassy on 31 December. (Totoro) entered the Venezuelan Embassy as a guest on 12 October saying that he was being sought and persecuted by unknown individuals. The Venezuelan Embassy later asked the Foreign Ministry for information on (Totoro's) background, to determine the possibility of granting him political asylum. (Totoro) had been expelled by Catholic University for his repeated participation in public demonstrations. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER TERAN ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

PA100516 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text of letter of resignation presented "today" by Foreign Minister Edgar Teran to President Leon Febres Cordero]

[Text] Mr. President:

I must resign from the Foreign Relations Ministry. It is imperative that I do so to resume private activities that have been neglected for a long time.

At the end of 1982, along with an active group of independent citizens, I helped lay the foundations for your presidential campaign and since then I have failed to meet many commitments that were sacrificed to civic activities and later to ministerial duties.

Not only have I had the satisfaction of seeing your victory, which was a historic necessity for national salvation, but also of seeing that the way in which your government has conducted matters of state has justified our trust in you.

You assigned me to a ministry a bit foreign to my activities and personal experience, with which you demonstrated a daring and chivalrous confidence in me. I hope I have not disappointed you.

Mr President, if friendship determined public life, I would accompany you to the last day of your term. For better or worse, other than that friendship and the desire to serve my country, there are matters that cannot be left unattended, including personal obligations. I will still have the opportunity of assisting in getting public opinion to value the notable achievements of your administration. My daily occupations will not make me forget how much Ecuadoreans are indebted to you and how it is our duty to support you, not only for justice but for national survival.

I extend to you, Mr President, my thanks for all the expressions of trust that you have shown me during my term. I express a special recognition to my assistants in the Foreign Relations Ministry, as well as a well-deserved and sincere mention of the nobility and patriotism shown by the media, as their daily contribution to the positive outcome of the country's international policies.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] Edgar Teran, foreign relations minister

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT NAMED -- Dr German Carrion Arciniegas yesterday was elected president of the Supreme Court of Justice. The election took place during a plenary meeting of the highest court of justice of Ecuador. Carrion, a member of the Democratic Left, was elected by 10 votes in favor and 1, his, against. [Excerpt] [Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jan 87 PA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RADIO NANDUTI ISSUE

Foreign Support Denounced

PY090203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1520 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Asuncion, 8 Jan (EFE) -- The Paraguayan Government today rejected, through its official spokesman, the behavior of the foreign ambassadors expressing an interest in the difficulties of Radio Nanduti. The station has only been transmitting music because of the jamming it has been experiencing since May 1986.

Information Under Secretary and Presidential spokesman Anibal Fernandez said that the behavior of these ambassadors to Paraguay, whom he did not name, is "a new and intolerable interference in the domestic affairs" of his country. This was Fernandez' reaction to the visits the Spanish, Argentine, British, and FRG ambassadors plan to pay to Radio Nanduti, at the invitation of its owner and director Humberto Rubin.

These visits will come in the wake of one U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor paid to the radio station to convey his government's concern over the "harassment" of Radio Nanduti.

Fernandez insisted that "Paraguayan affairs have to be solved by Paraguayans." Taylor, however, said that his government considers rights and freedom including freedom of the press, to be "universally accepted principles. The harassment of Radio Nanduti is a denial of the universal right to freedom." Taylor said. The Paraguayan spokesman said that the ambassadors "are exerting undue pressure" on General Alfredo Stroessner's government instead of devoting themselves to "their legitimate mission of enhancing cultural exchange and international relations."

At least two ministers, in addition to other high-ranking Paraguayan authorities, have repeatedly charged the foreign embassies with "being involved in a destabilizing campaign" against Gen Stroessner's government, and even with "financing" the opposition.

Under Secretary Scores Visits

PY102238 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Jan 87 p 9

[Text] Hernando Silvero, the British Embassy's press attache, yesterday held a meeting with Anibal Fernandez, under secretary of information and culture of the Presidency.

It has been learned that the two officials discussed the visit the British ambassador in Asuncion paid to Radio Nanduti. However, it was not possible to get any official information on this subject. Asked about the meeting, Hernando Silvero said he was not authorized to disclose any information or to disclose the ambassador's position regarding the statement that was recently made by Anibal Fernandez.

It must be noted that the official government spokesman had said that the visit the ambassadors of Spain, Argentina, Great Britain, and the FRG -- who were not specifically identified -- were planning to make this month to Radio Nanduti, is "a new unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs" of our country. It must also be noted that U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor also paid a visit to Radio Nanduti to learn about the situation this radio station is experiencing.

GARCIA SAYS HE WILL GO TO U.S. IF INVITED

PY110312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Lima, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia said today that he would be willing to visit the United States if he is invited by President Ronald Reagan, because that would be a good opportunity to talk about various topics -- among them, peace in Central America.

President Garcia said he has never been invited by President Reagan to visit the United States, but that he is personally willing to go to the White House. He admits that he and the U.S. Government disagree on many topics, including that government's support for the contras. He also said that Nicaragua suffers an unjustified aggression from a great power (the United States) which is intent on dominating small countries in the neighboring area so as to have them under its political tutelage and economic orientation, as well as to manage those nations. He noted that this is a time for unity in Latin America, and that by giving 1 percent of their military expenditures to Nicaragua, Latin American countries can counter the Reagan administration's aggression against the Sandinist government and the $100-million assistance to the contras.

The Peruvian president stated that he supports the Government of Nicaragua, but disagrees with it on some matters. He then added that as a Catholic, close to the Vatican, I have told the Nicaraguan Government of my concern about possible new problems with some sectors of the church, because there have been some problems which have to be solved as soon as possible.

To visit Managua is dramatic, said Garcia when telling the local press his impressions of a very serious situation, because it has to appropriate half of its national resources for defense expenditures which makes it impossible to use more resources for development.

Garcia added that this is why Nicaragua is going through a great social and economic catastrophe. First, it had to wage a war against the dictator Somoza, now it is waging a war against intervention, and an earthquake, from which the country has still not recovered, that occurred between these two wars. He said that during his brief visit to Nicaragua to attend the signing ceremony of the Sandinist constitution he saw the people's eagerness to defend their sovereignty and their desire for freedom.

Garcia pointed out that in the midst of the war and economic crisis the Nicaraguan people have taken the first step toward democracy and that this is why he took with him to Nicaragua the words of encouragement and support of Peru to a people like us, Latin American and mestizo descendents of various races, but an important part of this continent.

GARCIA URGES NONALIGNED SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PY101630 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Lima, 9 Jan (AFP) -- The official government news agency, ANDINA, reported tonight that in a message to all the members of the Nonaligned Movement, Peruvian President Alan Garcia asked them to adhere to and support the new Nicaraguan constitution as an institutional document that seeks to consolidate a democratic process.

Garcia made this request in a message to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of the Nonaligned Movement, before departing this morning for Managua to attend the enactment of the new Nicaraguan Constitution.

In his message the Peruvian president states that by visiting Nicaragua, he wishes to express Peru's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle for self-determination and against foreign intervention, and he asks the nonaligned countries to support the new Nicaraguan Constitution.

Garcia adds that the Nonaligned Movement must reassert its support for the achievement of a peaceful and Latin American solution to the crisis that is affecting Central America within the framework of the efforts that are being made in the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group.

Garcia ends his message by stating that Latin America and the Caribbean are taking accelerated steps to achieve a political consensus within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the solidarity of the oppressed peoples of the world to establish a new, just, and genuinely democratic international order.

Returns From Nicaragua Trip

PY101302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1240 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Lima, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia this morning returned from Nicaragua, where he attended a ceremony at which a new Nicaraguan Constitution was promulgated. The Peruvian presidential plane arrived at 0648 local time at the Air Force base adjacent to Lima's international airport. Garcia went to Nicaragua accompanied by a multiparty entourage made up of Peruvian politicians and authorities.

WAGNER REASSERTS SOLIDARITY WITH CENTRAL AMERICA

PY091611 Lima Radioprograma del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Report by Jesus Miguel Caderon from the Foreign Ministry Building]

[Excerpts] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has said that President Garcia's visit to Nicaragua reasserts Peru's commitment to achieve peace in Central America. Wagner added that Peru expresses solidarity with all Central American countries, and that through this visit, Peru is striving to achieve detente and peace in Central America.

[Begin Wagner recording] We have learned that there has been an extraordinarily favorable reaction to President Garcia's announced visit to Nicaragua, that there is great satisfaction over this visit, and gratitude for the gesture being made by President Garcia in accompanying the Nicaraguan people and their government at this ceremony which is of transcendental importance in the process being experienced by Nicaragua.

President Garcia's gesture, moreover, is being interpreted as a reaffirmation of Peru's commitment to achieve peace in Central America. We are working hard to avoid war and to promote peace in Central America. The Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group have been successful in avoiding war. We also hope to be successful in achieving peace in Central America.

Garcia's trip to Nicaragua and his presence at this ceremony [of enactment of the constitution] is one of an essentially peaceful and democratic nature. It is being made within the framework of Peru's firm intention of making an effective contribution to the achievement of detente and peace in Central America because Peru expresses solidarity with all Central American countries. [end recording] [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT REAUTHORIZES SOVIET, CUBAN AIRLINES

PY101517 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Jan 87 p A-8

[Text] The Peruvian Government has authorized the Soviet airline Aeroflot and the Cuban airline Cubana de Aviacion to operate in Peru until June 1988 and December 1988, respectively, even though Peru has not signed an agreement with either Cuba or the Soviet Union similar to the one it recently signed with the United States. Peruvian airlines do not fly to the Soviet Union or Cuba.

Peruvian Transportation Minister Jose Murgia has said that both Aeroflot and Cubana de Aviacion have signed agreements committing them to compensate Aero-Peru for the fifth freedom rights that the Peruvian Government has granted to them:

The government resolutions that allow these two foreign airlines to operate in Peru establish that Aeroflot was granted authorization to operate in Peru in June 1985, while Cubana de Aviacion was granted authorization in December 1985.

According to these regulations, Aeroflot must use Ilyushin-86 planes with a capacity of 310; while Cubana de Aviacion must use Ilyyushin-62 planes, with a capacity of 140 and/or Ilyushin 18 planes with a capacity of 100. Cubana de Aviacion can also use TU-154AB planes, which have a capacity of 141.

In principle, the Soviet airline has a permit to operate the following routes: a once-a-week flight from Moscow, through Luxembourg and/or Brussels, Shannon (Iceland), Havana, to Lima and back over the same route; a twice-a-week flight from Moscow, through Shannon, Havana, Lima and back.

Through another government resolution issues on 17 October 1986, the Soviet airline was authorized to make a stopover in Gander on the last route. Thus, its twice-a-week route will be: Moscow, Shannon, Gander, Havana, Lima and back.

Cubana de Aviacion is authorized to operate once a week between Lima, Havana, Madrid, Prague and back.

FRANCE SHIPS 4 MORE MIRAGES, UK DONATES PLANE

PY091533 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The French Government has shipped to Peru four Mirage 2000 jets abroad the Francois (Vilon) cargo ship. The 4 Mirage jets are part of a total of 12 which Peru has purchased from France.

A first shipment of four Mirage planes was made on 24 October 1986 from the Saint Nazaire Port.

The United Kingdom has reported that it will donate to Peru a plane which can use short or long runways, and it will be used in the struggle against drug trafficking. The plane, of the Islander series, will be used by Peruvian anti-drug commandos.

300-MAN GUERRILLA COLUMN ABDUCTS 50 PEASANTS

PY051449 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Lima, 4 Jan (AFP) -- Police sources today reported that some 300 guerrillas armed with rifles have abducted more than 50 peasants, apparently to recruit them as terrorists, from several Cusco and Apurimac towns in the southeastern Andean region.

According to a young woman who escaped and has reported these events, the guerrillas last week seized the towns of Acopilla, Pampacucho, Pomacanchi, Livitaca, Ocoruro, Pilspinto (Cusco), and other towns in Cotabambas Province, Apurimac Department. The woman said the terrorists threatened to kill their prisoners if the peasants did not hand over their belongings, their cash, and their cattle.

A major Lima morning newspaper correspondent has reported that the guerrillas, who were led by a tall, bearded, white man with a scar beginning in his right eyebrow and ending in his neck, have declared the seized towns as liberated zones.

The attack appears to be the most serious terrorist action thus far this year. The terrorist columns came from the Ayacucho provinces of Victor Fajardo, Laramate, San Miguel Cecce, Puquio, and Tambo, where the security forces have staged antiguerrilla dragnets.

The attack by the Shining Path has caused hundred of peasants to run away in search of more secure areas to live. The peasants siad that the heavily armed terrorist carry their weapons on mule back. It has been reported that a Cusco police patrol is preparing to leave for the area.

In the meantime, the police have reported that last night, in Pimentel, Lambayaque, in northern Lima, the house of ruling party Deputy Flavio Nunez was dynamited and his wife Gladys Echaiz, a Lima Province attorney, was wounded during the attack. The deputy miraculously saved the life of his three young children, who were sleeping in another room, by throwing to the street a bomb that has been place in a window, and that was about to go off.

In Barranca, 174 km north of Lima, one person was wounded in a bomb attack against the Banco de Comercio building last night. The bank building was badly damaged.

A police source has reported that early on 1 January in Melgar Province, Puno, 1,300 km southeast of Lima, Shining path members killed three Republican Guards and seized two long-range rifles with telescopic sights and their respective catridge belts.

IGLESIAS VIEWS CONTADORA, POSSIBLE CASTRO VISIT

PY091830 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 87

[From poor reception]

[Excerpts] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has made important announcements regarding regional and international issues. Cuban President Fidel Castro is certain to be invited to visit Uruguay during the trip Iglesias will pay to Cuba in March. This is what Foreign Minister Iglesias told Radio El Espectador in an exclusive interview.

Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who is in the interior of the country, also said that the international economy will not vary from its 1986 course. Therefore, only mediocre economic growth may be expected at the international level.

Regarding Central America, Iglesias said that he hopes that through the mediations of the OAS and UN secretary generals an atmosphere of trust can be restored.

Regarding Latin American, Inglesias said that all countries in the region are interested in achieving integration. [passage omitted]

Regarding the new negotiations that have been undertaken by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group concerning Central America, Iglesias said:

[Begin Iglesias recording] I do not believe there is much else to do. This is the only alternative we have because these negotiations, through the good offices of the Contadora Group, -- and they are nothing more than negotiations -- just seek to achieve a dialogue that will lead to negotiations to establish what can be done in the region, particularly through the United Nations and the OAS. Both the UN and OAS general secretaries have offered the Contadora Group their assistance in carrying out these negotiations. [passage indistinct]

I believe that the great objective (?of the Contadora) negotiations is to learn the points of view of the countries involved, implement a dialogue, and see whether some proposals can be made through the United Nations and the OAS to ease tension and achieve rapproachement. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] In the last few hours Fidel Castro has expressed his intention to visit Argentina. Is there any possibility that he will come to Uruguay?

[Iglesias] The issue has not been raised. But this issue will surely be among those that will be discussed during my visit to Cuba (?in mid March).

CANADIAN ENERGY MINISTER BEGINS VISIT, HOLDS TALKS

FL091140 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0309 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Canadian Energy Minister Marcel Masse today held a first round of talks with his Mexican counterpart, Alfredo Del Mazo Gonzalez, to whom he reiterated that joint action should be undertaken to stabilize the oil market.

The two officials met for an hour at the Mexican Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry to review the oil market situation, price fluctuations, and short-term prospects.

Among other topics, they discussed the need to coordinate among OPEC members and independent producers. They also examined the turn in oil prices following OPEC's decision to readjust its export ceiling at 7.5 percent for the first half of 1987.

The two officials will meet again tomorrow to set out their points of agreement and will then hold a press conference.

Meets With De la Madrid

FL091151 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0413 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has received Canadian Energy and Mines Minister Marcel Masse at his official residence of Los Pinos. They discussed the world oil market. They agreed that Mexico and Canada should cooperate in energy matters, especially in relation to the fluctuations in oil prices.

The Canadian minister conveyed greetings from his government to the Mexican Government and people.

Masse was accompanied by Alfredo Del Mazo, Mexican secretary of energy, mines and parastate industry, and by Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexico's ambassador to Canada.

LEFTIST GROUPS ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR NEW PARTY

PA111956 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Report by Cynthia Lara]

[Text] In a news conference yesterday, five Mexican leftist political organizations announced the beginning of a merger process that will lead to the formation of a new political party. The process to form this new political party might conclude between July and October. It will be formed by the members of the current Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, PSUM; Mexican Workers Party, PMT; Revolutionary Patriotic Party, PPR; People's Revolutionary Movement, MRP; and the Leftist Communist Unity, UIC.

In the news conference, they explained that their integration into a single party is a political necessity to increase the organized strength of the supporters of a new society based on democracy, socialism, and the defense of Mexico's independence.

They added that the new party will continue to struggle for the unity of the Mexican left. They said that its functions include calling for the process to choose a presidential candidate based on the principles approved by the leaderships of the merging parties and on what is established by the draft bylaws. This will be done in March.

The representatives of the five leftist parties said that when they merge, they will annul their registrations, but that they will increase their popular representation. They said that the Federal Electoral Code establishes that they are the ones who will decide the age [antiguedad] of the new party. They also said the new party's electoral challenge will be to confront the threat of a bipartisan system which, according to them, is formed by the PRI and the PAN [National Action Party]. They went on to add that another electoral challenge is the maintenance of the presence of the left of Mexico.

The news conference participants included Pablo Gomez of the PSUM, Heberto Castillo of the PMT, Camilo Valenzuela of the PPR, Carmelo Enriquez of the MRP, and Manuel Terrazas of the UIC.

INFLATION, CONSUMER INDEX FIGURES REPORTED

FL091222 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0446 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Inflation during 1986 was 105.7 percent, the Bank of Mexico has reported, pointing out that the national consumer price index in December rose 7.9 percent over the previous month.

Concerning the national price-producer index [indice nacional de precios-productor], the bank added, it showed an overall 102.3 percent in 1986, up 7.7 percent from November.

The bank explained that the largest increases among the 35 cities it used to base its national consumer price index on in December were registered by Puebla, Cordoba, and Culiacan, while the smallest increases were shown by Chetumal, Monclova, and Torreon.

The bank also noted that in compliance with Article 20 of the Fiscal Code, the consumer price index will be published in the OFFICAL GAZETTE each month beginning this month.

BRIEFS

1986 DRUG CAMPAIGN RESULTS -- In its annual report containing the results of the 1986 campaign against drug trafficking, the Republic's Attorney General Office [PGR] reported that it seized 18 aircraft, 17 vessels, more than 1,000 trailers [previous word in English] and trucks, and approximately 2,000 high-caliber weapons. The PGR seized more than 5,000 kg of cocaine, approximately 200,000 kg of marijuana, and 273 kg of opium and heroin paste. In addition, approximately 25,000 plots of poppy and more than 24,000 plots of marijuana were destroyed. Approximately 9,000 individuals involved in the various aspects of drug trafficking were arrested. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 8 Jan 87 p 12 PA]

PDC LEADER CRITICIZES 1987 BUDGET ALLOTMENTS

PA291559 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Dec 86 p 1A

[Excerpts] After criticizing the fact that the 1987 budget "only satisfies the demands made by international institutions," Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], stressed that it will not "satisfy the most urgent social needs of our country's poorest sectors." [passage omitted]

Arias Calderon added that "nearly 2,465 million [balboas] of the budget's disbursements will be assigned to personal services and to service the foreign debt. However, neither a general wages law nor a law regulating credit transactions have been issued. Only approximately 223 million will be spent on supplies, machinery, and equipment, which is absolutely insufficient to cover the demands in those areas for health, education, garbage collection, road maintenance, etc...which means that public services will deteriorate even more."

"Meanwhile, the 536 million that will be required for investments can only be obtained by increasing the overall public debt, which will surpass 5 billion balboas; in other words, it will be higher than our country's gross national product. However, no significant new program is scheduled to counter the growing unemployment in the near future."

"This budget will have a very negative effect on the most needy urban sectors, such as San Miguelito and Colon, where the social situation is explosive. Neither the executive branch nor the pro-government majority groups do anything to show preferential concern for the poorest families in the budget," Arias Calderon said.

"The lack of social justice is also evident in the Defense Forces' budget. This budget is actually higher than the one published, as large amounts of overbudget income has been detected. Nevertheless, while 13 million are alloted for fuel (more than for Air Panama), no funds have been assigned to improve the low wages of the troops and NCO's, nor for giving them the vacation times they are entitled to. The PDC has suggested reducing the amount alloted for fuel to cover this social need; however, this recommendation was not accepted by the members of the [Defense Forces] Staff or by the pro-government majority groups." [passage omitted]

PPA URGES CHURCH TO SUPPORT VOTE RECOUNT

PA072103 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 7 Jan 87

[Letter addressed to Msgr Marcos Gregario McGrath by the presidents of the Authentic Panamanian Party [PPA] centers; no date or place given]

[Excerpts] The newspaper LA PRENSA issue of 7 December reported that you "will insist on achieving a political consensus so that the country may continue toward a true path of peace and progress." We do not doubt that the church wants peace, progress, and the welfare of the nation. However, we do feel that a political dialogue between those responsible for the country's poverty and the democratic opposition would not result in national reconciliation because dictatorship and democracy, just like virtue and sin, negate each other, and therefore are irreconcilable. For that reason, if the leadership of these two sectors were to reach an agreement, it could not benefit the people. The opposition will not allow that to happen precisely because it is inspired by Christian and democratic principles. [passage omitted]

The basic problem of Panamanian society is the lack of credibility in the public institutions and those running them. Every day, the people suffer new attacks by the ruling clique who control the country and want to continue increasing the fiscal burden on the shoulders of the impoverished people. They also want to protect a clique of newly rich people who have made their wealth through known abuse of public funds.

Because of the lack of credibility among the people, the church is the only institution in which this long-suffering people trust and have faith. For that reason, its hierarchy must not err in the kind of actions it takes to foster the political solution the people need to walk a true path of peace, progress, and national welfare.

In this respect, we feel that your remarks sidestepping the 1984 electoral fraud are unfortunate, as this fraud is the crux of the country's current problems. There are reliable elements of judgment to assure that Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid won the past presidential elections. So most of us in Panama are distrustful of the persons who are illegitimately occupying elected posts. If they have no qualms about stealing a popular election, which is the highest expression of the people's wishes, then they are capable of committing the most dastardly of acts because they have disobeyed the mandates of God with this action. [passage omitted]

If the church, thorugh its hierarchy, correctly ponders the tasks which it has set out to achieve the social welfare the people long for, it will realize that it must lead a national movement to have a true and unobjectionable display of the people's wishes as expressed in their ballots during the 1984 elections. The vote count should be based on the certificates of elections in possesion of the political parties and the Electoral Tribunal. [passage omitted]

The church could work with all the organizations in the country to accomplish this task, because the nation's interests are at stake. For example, it could call on representatives from the National University of Panama, the Santa Maria La Antigua University, the National Medical Association, teachers. the Chamber of Commerce, Contato [National Council of Organized Workers], the Union of Panamanian Industrialists, the Journalist Union, the National Bar Association, civic clubs, existing and fledgling political parties, nurses, the transportation sector small businessmen associations, etc. The church could request cooperation from radio and television, invite observers from the diplomatic corps, and human rights groups. Because of the authority of the church and if the task is conducted openly, the results will not be questioned. In addition, we believe that the government section should be the first to want to cooperate with the church -- if it truly won the election. A refusal will condemn this sector, and the other organizations have been known for their love of the fatherland, so that this will be a great endeavor for the sake of Panama. [sentence as published]

In view of the above, we, the presidents of the Authentic Panamamian Party centers meeting in open forum, ask you, the archibishop of our church, to promote a national campaign to establish the true official results of the 1984 elections. This would be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Electoral Code which the National Vote-Counting Board and the Electoral Tribunal did not comply with. This his how we will restore trust in the public institutions. The democratic principles will prevail in the Republic, and the country will safely "walk a true path of peace and progress." May God bless you.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON DENIES ARENA PLOTTING COUP

PA102111 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Reports by Marco Antonio Guevara and Carlos Armando Rivera]

[Text] This morning, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson denied that the Nationalist Republic Alliance [ARENA] is plotting a coup d'etat. D'Aubuisson also demanded that the president produce evidence against him. Here is a report by Marco Antonio Guevara from the Legislative Assembly.

[Begin recording] [Guevara] Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, ARENA's top political leader, replied to remarks by President Duarte by stating that there is no way to prove that his party's leaders had talked about a coup d'etat at the garrisons.

[D'Aubuisson] On this matter of the coup d'etat at the garrisons, I think that the first thing he ought to say is which garrisons. I wish he would tell me when have we been to the garrisons. In sum, they [government officials] should not subject themselves to public ridicule. The only response we have received to formal inquiries has been a clever strategy by [Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo] Rey Prendes. The government has replied by making accusations. We are not about to commit a crime. We are not interested in a coup d'etat. We will never promote or endorse one.

[Guevara] You have often said that El Salvador comes first, second, and third. If at a certain time the Armed Forces need a state of siege to save El Salvador, will ARENA continue its parliamentary protest strike and not cast the votes needed to approve a state of siege?

[D'Aubuisson] You said it. El Salvador comes first. El Salvador is above Duarte, the Armed Forces, personal, and partisan considerations. El Salvador comes first. When the time comes, we will think about our fatherland first.

[Guevara] Does this mean that you may possibly change your stance?

[D'Aubuisson] El Salvador comes first, second, and third. We will take the right decision at the appropriate time.

[Guevara] Apparently, so far, striking political parties have not held talks with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. However, an understanding is foreseen. The PDC postponed the date when the sovereignty tax enters into effect and is studying changes to the implementation of this tax, including a 12-month period to pay. In addition, possible changes in the electoral and tax decrees are foreseen with the clear purpose of reaching an agreement. ARENA deputies stated that the parliamentary protest strike is a legitimate weapon within the democratic framework of the National Assembly. This was Marco Antonio Guevara. [end recording]

Moreover, during a news conference, Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount accused Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson and Dr Antonio Rodriguez Porth of promoting the National Action Movement, which is urging a coup d'etat. Here is a report by Carlos Armando Rivera:

[Begin recording] [Rivera] As PDC secretary general, Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount accused Maj Roberto d' Aubuisson and Antonio Rodriguez Porth of promoting the National Action, which is urging a coup d'etat. Together with other PDC members, the PDC secretary general said that right-wing sectors have held meetings in Sonsonate Department to conduct destabilizing actions against the government. Castillo Claramount stated that the so-called defenders of democracy -- referring to Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, Maria Julia Castillo, Antonio Rodriguez Porth, and the National Conciliation Party -- were once the worst antidemocratic elements [antidemocracia].

[Castillo] Regarding d' Aubuisson, everyone knows what he used to do at that time. As a matter of fact, he was the second in command at [Salvadoran Security Agency (Agencia Salvadorena de Seguridad)]. Asesal was the government's instrument of repression. That institution named those who had to be harassed. It was there that decisions having great bearing on the lives of workers, political leaders, students, teachers, and peasants of this country were made. There is no doubt that he has been involved in violent actions against the Salvadoran people. It would not surprise me in the least if he were sponsoring this sort of action. However, regarding Sonsonate, we do know thast these two figures have been involved in the organization of this movement. As I said, this movement is just a specter appearing and disappearing at the whim of the interests of these figures. ARENA, the right, the economic ultraright, D'Aubuisson, Antonio Rodriguez, Maria Julia Castillo, all of these figures, are involved in this attempt to stage a coup d'etat. They are striving to discredit the president through insults and the lowest and most despicable style any politician can use.

[Rivera] Likewise, PDC Secretary General Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount said that if the Supreme Court of Justice rules that the economic measures are unconstitutional, the government will abide by that decision. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

LEADERS ADDRESS NATION ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Carlos Nunez Speech

PA101244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Speech by Carlos Nunez, National Assembly president, during ceremony marking signing of the new constitution at Plaza of the Revolution "Carlos Fonseca Amador" in Managua -- live]

[Text] I hereby declare this solemn ceremony to sign the constitution open.

Brothers of the FSLN National Directorate; brother President of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra; Alan Garcia, president of the Republic of Peru [applause]; presidents of the branches of the state; Alfonso Cabrera, president of the Guatemalan National Congress [applause]; Comrade Flavio Bravo, chairman of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government [applause]; Senator Humberto Pelaez, president of the Colombian Senate [applause]; Senator Ruben Carpio Castillo, president of the Venezuelan Senate's Foreign Policy Commission. [applause]

Comrade Aleksey Yeliseyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, two times hero, and USSR cosmonaut; [applause] Senator (Salvador Rene Castillo), deputy chairman of the Mexican Senate's grand commission; [applause] Luis Gomez, head of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly delegation; [applause]; Senator Francisca Sauquillo, member of the Spanish Senate and president of the pro-peace commission; [applause] (Helmut Charr), member of the FRG Social Democratic Party's executive committee; [applause] comrade members of the Sandinist Assembly; members of the cabinet; leaders of the political parties represented in the National Assembly; gentlemen of the diplomatic corps; special guests; comrade representatives in the National Assembly; comrades:

In this plaza, in this same place where we have gathered today, we celebrated victory day. On that day, all of Nicaragua gathered to honor its best men and women, to honor the heroic actions of the Nicaraguan men and women who fought to overthrow a bloody dynasty that oppressed our people. It was the beginning, the hope, and the opening of a new society that displayed itself clearly and shining before our eyes.

On that day, and after so much bloodshed and heroic loss of life, the past was left behind and before us was the bright future of a more just and worthy society becoming a reality. At that same time we made a promise to the Nicaraguan people. Among the many tasks involved in the integral defense of the homeland, a challenge was presented to create a new constitution, a new constitution that would return to us the dignity we had lost.

In the early years we worked on the basis of the law of laws, of the country's most important law, of the constitution. We accepted the people's request to carry out the historic task, and on their behalf we have worked and sacrificed.

Today I am honored, I have the great honor on behalf of the National Assembly to present to the people the first political constitution of this new free and sovereign Nicaragua and address the peoples of the world to tell them that we have concluded this very important task, forged with blood and fire, raising the banners of freedom, sovereignty, self-determination, and nonalignment.

Behind is a past of lies, absolution, and humiliation.

Throughout its history, Nicaragua has had 11 political constitutions without counting 6 other national and federal constitutions that were never implemented. Our long history of constitutions began with the 1826 constitution that declared us the state of Nicaragua and part of the Central American federation, and ended with the 1974 Aguero-Somoza pact that became the instrument for the exploitation and oppression of our people.

In this (?pre-constitutional) period, we realized that there were pacts and wars in which the winners unilaterally imposed on the defeated their guidelines, laws, order,and constitution, which never responded to national interests and were always drafted behind the backs of the people.

This constitutional history made us realize that while there was much talk about liberty and democracy, legal state and constitutionality, the events that took place day after day showed us that such concepts were no more than empty words.

The systematic violation of constitutional guidelines; changes and reforms for specific purposes; and reelections, illegal extensions, and mass persecutions made the constitutional safeguards and the alleged popular participation even more ridiculous.

In the Somoza era between 1937 and 1979, there were four constitutions and five reforms to, among other things, allow the reelection of General Somoza Garcia, ban that of Luis Somoza Debayle, and extend the period of the other Somoza Debayle, that is, Anastasio.

The essential trademarks of the constitutions were to make believe that individual rights were being protected, abstractly reinforce the principles of liberty and equality, and specifically reinforce the political system at the service of powerful men, minorities, and the dominant classes. As a result, the alleged legal state and constitutional guarantees served only to maintain an economic reality of exploitation based on a social structure dating back to colonial times that was being supported by forceful means; up to 1979, that structure reinforced U.S. imperialism as a means to pursue its own objectives.

The history and the reality of the constitution being promulgated today is different. We must begin by pointing out that this constitution, far from trying to maintain exploitation, reflects a revolution on the go. It institutionalizes a changing reality in which the people have been taking possession of what has been rightfully theirs since the triumph.

This constitution takes from the experience acquired in 7 and 1/2 years of revolutionary process. It has enriched theory with daily practice. This enrichment makes this constitution -- which has a theoretical base and aspirations -- also reflect the Nicaraguan reality through the vision of all the people that participated in its drafting with their involvement in government structure, production, defense, and so many other forms of the political, social, and economic lives of our people.

That is why we can state with no hesitation that the political constitution being promulgated today is the first popular constitution in Nicaragua, because the Nicaraguan people are basically the instruments of its drafting and supplied its content.

This political constitution is based on a democratic electoral process that culminated on 4 November 1984 with the election of the top authorities of the country. It was drafted, consulted, discussed, and finally approved by representatives elected by the people.

In keeping with an essentially democratic electoral law, the broadest opportunities were granted to organized political groups to organize themselves into political parties and present candidates. As a result of this, on the sign-up date for candidates, 10 parties were eligible to register. Three refused to do so, moved by causes foreign to the electoral process and to the Nicaraguan political process.

The seven parties that participated in the elections span the entire ideological spectrum and they demonstrated this in constitutional debates.

The FSLN, the Conservative Democratic Party, Liberal Independent Party, Popular Social Christian Party, Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Communist Party of Nicaragua, and the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement obtained 61, 14, 9, 6, 2, 2, and 2 representatives respectively, in an election in which 93 percent of the eligible voters registered and 75 percent of those registered actually voted.

The process to draft the constitution was an open process. It received the maximum possible publicity. The largest popular participation and the maximum participation of the very varied organizations from all existing sectors in the country were sought.

The process to draft the constitution was organized with the participation of the parties represented in the National Assembly and of a special constitution commission which limited its initial efforts to two main activities.

First, this commission collected information from various countries regarding their constitutions and their constitutional processes. In this regard, 13 commissions were organized. They traveled to Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Spain, the United States, France, Hungary, England, Panama, Peru, Poland, the GDR, the FRG, Sweden, the USSR, and Venezuela.

The study of those countries' constitutions became one of the most important tasks for us. Today we must admit that we learned a great deal from this study.

The second task consisted of receiving orally and in writing the opinions of Nicaraguan political parties and economic, labor, religious, and other organizations, including women's groups, that accepted the invitation made by the special commission. Those opinions were collected, studied, analyzed, and ordered into a catalogue containing the main points of agreements and disagreements among those parties and organizations.

In addition, we promoted open debates on constitutional topics which were transmitted by radio and television stations as well as published in papers . In this way the special constitutional commission was able to collect very ample and varied information regarding local and foreign opinions on the various constitutional issues.

It was then and only then that the special commission began writing the draft constitution. The commission also had the support of the National Assembly's legal office general directorate, which has valuable experts, who in August 1984 began their investigation, organization, and constitutional preparation, aware of the great reponsiblility that had fallen upon them.

After several weeks of arduous discussions, the special constitutional commission agreed upon a draft constitution, which had the support of the majority of its members on most topics. The commission presented this draft to the National Assembly plenary. There was unanimity in some cases, but when basic disagreements had been raised, the commission's representatives held back their opinions to present them to the plenary during the final debate.

The National Assembly agreed to send the draft constitution to the constitutional advisory commission formed by 20 representatives of the various political parties of the National Assembly.

The draft constitution was submitted for national consultation. Approximately 750,000 copies of the draft were printed. They were distributed all over Nicaragua. The copies were printed in Spanish, English, Miskito, and Sumu, the three last being the languages spoken in our communities of the northern coast.

Approximately 75 open town councils were organized. In other words, they were people's assemblies in which all the various sectors of the Nicaraguan people stated their opinions and made suggestions, contributions, and recommendations in regard to the draft constitution, which had been previously analyzed by youths, women, workers, peasants, craftsmen, businessmen, Christians, EPS combatants, and Atlantic coast communities, thus turning the national territory into a great school of civic, political, and patriotic education.

The work places, schools, Christian communities, military bases, production units, neighborhoods, markets, and cooperatives became classrooms where each and evey one of the draft constitution's articles were analyzed and improved. Thousands of people attended the assemblies and their opinions were heard, analyzed, and classified in a catalogue that was presented to the commission's representatives for them to take into consideration during the constitutional debates.

After the national consultation process, the constitutional advisory commission met during the months of August and September 1986 and discussed the draft constitution, bearing in mind the information collected by the special constituional commission: the results of the open town councils and the opinions of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Electoral Council in regard to matters related to their fields.

The constitutional advisory commission recommended numerous changes, which were subsequently presented to the National Assembly plenary during the final debate.

The debates on and the approval of the constitution carried out by the seven political parites during those 10 weeks are undoubtedly the core of the constitutional process. The constitutional debate was characterized by the active participation of the commission's representatives, who stood out for their excellent speaking abilities and for the proposals they presented, which were generally preceded by arguments supported by historical, sociological, political, and legal analyses.

Generally speaking, there was flexibility and respect among the various ideologies, supporting the idea that completion of this historic task would not have conquerors and conquered. We could consider ourselves as opponents, but never as enemies.

All the political parties had the right to express their agreement or diagreement with the articles and to explain their votes.

We have records of the votes, be they unanimous, by majority, negative, or explained votes.

We are satisfied with the fact that it was through voting that we reached agreements that produced the following results: 48 articles were unanimously approved, 117 articles were approved by 80 percent of the votes, 19 articles by 70 percent of the votes, and 18 articles by 60 percent of the votes of the representatives present at the debate.

The constitution has 11 titles, 26 chapters, and 202 articles with their corresponding preambles. All of the people's participatory experiences of these 7 years were incorporated into the constitution, as well as the people's achievements and conquests, and their medium- and long-term development. The constitution is a political and legal document which summarizes the aspirations of all social sectors of the Nicaraguan people by putting the defense of national identity before party interests.

It is a constitution that establishes ample guarantees and individual duties of various kinds, as well as the social and governmental mechanism necessary for the implementation and defense of those rights and duties. These mechanisms are established in the constitution's titles and chapters that deal with economy, defense, education, and agrarian reform.

Political pluralism is the constitutional process, the constitution itself, the mixed economy through which diverse forms of property exist in harmony, the respect... [corrects himself] the support... [corrects himself] the absolute respect for religious beliefs and their expression, and the guarantee of the Nicaraguan people's multi-ethnic diversity. These are all very well-defined characteristics of the constitution.

The constitution establishes a correct separation of powers within the purest democratic tradition. Municipal autonomy -- for the first time the autonomy of regions inhabited by the Atlantic coast communities is established.

However, it is not a perfect constitution. Its own articles admit it by establishing mechanisms to amend it. Those mechanisms serve to make sure that amendments are not made improperly or without the political discourse with which parties grant guarantees and seriousness to the amendments.

The constitution also admits that those in charge of enforcing its various provisions can make mistakes. It grants the Supreme Court of Justice the means to restore the constitution's authority through the various appeals of habeas corpus and the unconstitutionality of the law, which will be controlled by the habeas corpus law, which is one of the constitutional laws. This law also regulates the existence of periodic, free, fair, and honest elections to maintain the government's democratic continuity and its responsibility toward the people. For this purpose, the Supreme Electoral Council establishes and provides an electoral, constitutional law.

Our work was not linked to the hard reality in which we live. We have accepted the combative heritage of our ancestors, because we wanted to leave a living testimony for new generations of Nicaragua. For them we assumed the challenge of drafting and approving the constitution amid a brutal, immoral, and unfair war imposed on us by the U.S. Government.

From now on not a single Nicaraguan will be able to say that we did not do all we could to guarantee their future. The main duty of all Nicaraguans is to promote military defense and to contribute to a more intensive development of an economic survival policy that allows us to face the level of aggression that we suffer and th eeffects of the economic crisis that strikes all the peoples of the world.

In addition to this, we must make advancements in the institutionalization of the revolution. We must raisle the rights and achievements attained by the people, with the defeat of the dictatorship, to a constitutional level, and we must give strength to the revolutionary commitments. Only this political will explains how we invested so much time, human work, and money in the making of the constitution, knowing that those resources are so scarce.

No one will be able to say that he does not know about our perseverance, and everybody will have to admit the weight of our reality. Even though we are attacked and massacred, we are capable of creating order, a legal state, and a worthy constitution. This is the way we build our destiny. This is our people, the people who were present at the creation, drafting, and promulgating the constitution. The will to abide and make others abide by this constitution is found in the people's support for it. [applause]

By drafting this constitution, Nicaragua, which is freer, more sovereign, and more independent, shows its vocation for peace and struggle.

Sandino, the eternal citizen of Nicaragua, facing your older brother Carlos [Fonseca], to you we say: We are here in your land of milk and honey; we have fulfilled our commitments. Sandino's death was not in vain, nor Rigoberto's [Lopez] -- actions either. We have fulfilled our commitments. 176 years later, in all of the 130,000 km of national territory, we proudly say that we drafted, debated, and approved the constitution. No one surrenders here. [applause]

Daniel Ortega Speech

PA100109 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2304 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra during the ceremony marking the signing of the new constitution, at the Plaza of the Revolution "Carlos Fonseca Amador" in Managua -- live]

[Text] Representatives of the thousands of heroic mothers who have given their most precious possession, their children, to the defense of this revolution and for the signing of this constitution; brothers of the FSLN National Directorate; dear Comrade President Alan Garcia, president of Peru; esteemed delegations that have come here, even from other continents, to accompany us at this great event; Nicaraguan brothers:

Today we are concluding another task; we are achieving another victory in the midst of this battle which we are waging for independence, self-determination, sovereignty, and democracy in Nicaragua. To struggle for democracy in Nicaragua is to turn this territory into a bastion and a trench of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples who, like those in Chile, Haiti, and El Salvador, are demanding self-determination, independence, liberty, and democracy. [applause]

To defend this revolution with our lives, sweat, sacrifice, and blood is also to defend the process in favor of democracy which is developing along the length and breadth of our continent, where the workers, laborers, peasants, students, youths, and women have been the decisive force in opening democratic spaces in several countries on our continent. To defend this revolution is also to defend the rights of the developing peoples; of the countries that are struggling for their economic independence in Asia, Africa, and on other continents. To defend this revolution is also to defend the right to self-determination and independence of the South African people, who today are subject to the brutal and shameful oppressive system known as apartheid and racial discrimination.

We have been defending these interests which are shared by all our peoples. We are defending these interests with firmness, self-denial, without hesitation, slowly building our democracy.

Today, 9 January, is a historic day, because we are institutionalizing our revolutionary process by promulgating the first constitution discussed, drafted, and defended by the people in the history of Nicaragua.

The constitution and its drafting have involved not only the work of the representatives of the various parties in the National Constituent Assembly. The constitution constitutes the daily effort of Nicaraguan workers to defend the economy in the face of imperialist aggression; it also constitutes the effort of the combatants of our people to defend with their blood the right to have a constitution that has been threatened by imperialist aggression day after day, hour after hour.

We are building this democracy that has been questioned by U.S. leaders; questioned by those who established an oppressive regime in Nicaragua; questioned by those who imposed the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua. That is how we have been building our democracy. It has not only been questioned by U.S. rulers at the political level, but it has also been attacked by the U.S. rulers. They disagree with our revolutionary process and our democracy. They have the right to voice opinions and think as they wish, and we respect the right to think and voice their opinions that U.S. rulers could have about the Nicaraguan democracy.

However, we also have our viewpoints about the U.S. democracy that continues to deny the U.S. workers, to the poor U.S. citizens, the right to work; the U.S. democracy that in the sixties formally discriminated against black U.S. citizens. We also have our doubts about U.S. democracy. We also have the right to hold our viewpoints about U.S. democracy.

However, who has given U.S. rulers the right to attack Nicaragua? Did the U.S. people give their rulers that right? Did the international community give them that right? Did the International Court of Justice give them that right? Did the world peoples give them that right? Who gave U.S. rulers the right to attack Nicaragua? Nobody has given them that right.

In Nicaragua, we are working to achieve democracy by promulgating this constitution, What for? To defend Nicaragua's sovereignty, self-determination, and independence. This does not harm U.S. rulers; there is no reason for this to bother or concern U.S. rulers.

What are we building democracy and promulgating this constitution in Nicaragua for? Are we promulgating this constitution to take the land away from the peasants? [crowd answers: No!] Are we promulgating a constitution to exploit the workers? [crowd answers: No!] Are we promulgating a constitution to hit the people on the streets with our rifle butts? [crowd answers: No!] Are we promulgating a constitution to deprive the people of its right to criticize whatever it wishes? [crowd answers: No!]

What are we promulgating a constitution for? [crowd chants: People's power] We are promulgating the constitution to defend the people's power; to continue distributing land among the peasants. This year, we will distribute more than 200,000 manzanas of land to the peasants. [applause] Why are the U.S. Government and rulers annoyed? Because we distribute land among the peasants?

Why, we asked ourselves, and the answer is clear: U.S. rulers are used to having tyrants, exploiters, and landowners as friends and allies in these countries [not further specified]. Of course, in those conditions, it is difficult for Nicaraguans to be friends with the U.S. rulers.

Amid these conditions, we will continue to build democracy and defend this constitution that is part of the institutionalization process of the Sandinist people's revolution. We will defend it with our ideas, our statements, and actions. However, we will also defend it with our rifles. [applause] The rifles held by the people; the people are holding the rifles; the workers are holding the rifles. The hundreds of thousands of rifles are distributed among the people. If the people do not like this government, they can easily end this government. What better democracy can there be? [applause]

A constitution to struggle to achieve peace in the world; to support all those initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and promoting disarmament, to ensure that those thousands of millions of dollars being invested in the arms race are invested elsewhere to prevent thousands of million of human beings from starving to death.

This constitution is emerging, being revealed, and being born amid the aggression. And who is the aggressor? Who is the aggressor? The aggressor is in Washington. The aggressor is not here in Nicaragua. The aggressor is not the people. It cannot be the people aggressing against themselves. The aggressor is in Washington. How many victims has this aggressor caused us since January 1981? How many victims has it inflicted on us? Already more than 35,000 victims, Nicaraguan victims, human beings. With a population of 3.5 million inhabitants, more than 35,000 victims.

And what damage has it done to our economy? More than 2.8 billion [currency not specified] in losses resulting from the direct and indirect impact of aggression. This aggression that we are suffering, this aggression that we are suffering [Ortega repeats himself], is this a limited aggression? Is the United States carrying out this aggression to become only the owner of Jinotega Department? Or only to become the owner of Matagalpa? Or only Chontales Department? Why is the U.S. Government carrying out this aggression? To try to become the owner of all of Nicaragua and reinstate the rule of the Somozist guardsmen in Nicaragua.

We then see that the aggression we have been experiencing and enduring since January 1981 is an aggression that effects the whole country, the whole nation, and all the Nicaraguan people.

We speak of war zones. It is true that we have war zones -- this is where we are waging the miiitary combat. However, all of Nicaragua has been turned into a war zone. How many times have the CIA's mercenary forces tried to set up an internal front in our cities? How many times have they tried to carry out sabotage? To destroy our cement factory, refinery, and to assassinate the FSLN directorate? How many times has our security organization foiled their attempts? If we are here today calmly celebrating this important event, it is because our people are defending this revolution every day. Our people have not allowed the enemy to cross our border. The enemy would love to be fighting in these cities.

Reagan's government had planned to have an army of 30,000 mercenaries. However, how many mercenaries does President Reagan have? Six thousand mercenaries? Not more than 7,000 mercenaries. Why? Because the people, weapon in hand, have been defending the right to build this democracy; because the people, weapon in hand, have been defending their right to have a constitution like the one we have signed today.

As we have already said, this constitution was born amid aggression. And what must we do if there is an aggression? Just sit and wait? [people shout: No] Applaud the aggression? [people shout: No] What must we do? [crowd's answer indistinct] We must defend ourselves, and we defend ourselves by obeying the laws.

Here we are experiencing a state of emergency. The state of emergency was not invented by us. Every country in the world has its legal and judicial mechanisms to defend itself in an emergency, be it foreign aggression or natural disaster. They have their mechanisms and laws. Every constitution, even the U.S. Constitution -- even the U.S. President has his mechanisms to justify his aggression against Nicaragua -- provides for an emergency. President Reagan made this clear in his decree declaring an embargo against Niaragua in May 1985. He said that Nicaragua was being embargoed, that Nicaragua would not be allowed to export to the United States or import from the United States. This embargo only excluded the forces that opposed the Sandinist regime.

Therefore, there is a situation of emergency. But who has created this emergency situation? Did we create this emergency situation? [people shout: No] The U.S. Government, the U.S. aggression, have created this emergency situation.

Precisely today, 9 January, the U.S. Department of Defense -- the U.S. Armed Forces -- has announced that U.S. warships are going to drop anchor off the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. One of the ships is the famous USS Iowa. The USS Iowa has planes that can be flown without pilots and these are used for spying. The ship also carries combat planes. They have said that the ships are coming here for security reasons. They have also announced that new military maneuvers in Honduras will begin tomorrow. U.S. troops on military maneuvers in Honduran territory. Meanwhile, spokesmen for the U.S. Government are announcing that thousands of mercenaries are crossing into Nicaragua from Honduras to cause the overthrow of the Sandinist regime.

We are here attending a civic event, we are here to sign the constitution of the Republic. Meanwhile, the U.S. rulers are answering this act of justice, peace, and democracy in Nicaragua with threats of greater aggressive and terrorist actions, even with threats of invasion against our country.

If this is the case, can we even think about lifting the state of emergency? [People shout: No] No, we must continue under the state of emergency. [applause] We will have to continue under the state of emergency but not because we want to continue under it. No Latin American government -- and President Alan Garcia knows this is true -- wants to implement states of emergency. If they do this it is only to protect the security and stability of the country. And what better example of this type of situation than the aggression Nicaragua is experiencing?

Where was the $100 million approved? Where do the mercenaries come from? Who gives weapons to the mercenaries? Who is requesting an addition $105 million in aid for the mercenaries? [crowd shouts: Reagan] Who is making war on Nicaragua? [crowd shouts: Reagan] It is very clear, and everyone known that the enemy lives abroad, he is not an enemy inside the country. The enemy is abroad and attacking Nicaragua.

We do not want to continue under a state of emergency, but we are forced to do so. Today, of course, we can resort to the judicial and legal mechanisms established in the constitution we have signed today. The state of emergency is within the law and respecting this constitution which we are obliged to respect and defend. [applause]

Now we will have new constitutional duties. We will have to study all the laws and amend or draft new laws in accord to the constitution. We also have before us the tasks of production and defense, and we will always be willing to achieve peace. We wish to normalize relations even with the U.S. Government. If the war ended, if we normalized relations with the U.S. Government, then there would be no reason for the state of emergency. We have already said this. We would lift the state of emergency; the state of emergency would be suspended because the causes that induce the state of emergency will have then disappeared. We have this willingness for peace.

Precisely today, 9 January, when the U.S. rulers are ordering their ships to sail to the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, when they announce new military maneuvers in Honduran territory, and threaten a massive invasion by mercenary forces, we celebrate the 4th anniversary of the birth of the Contadora Group. These have been 4 years of constant efforts for peace in Central America on the part of Latin American governments; constant efforts for peace in Latin America and the Caribbean. This means that those governments are also contributing to world peace.

In the next few days, an international delegation will arrive in Nicaragua. The UN secretary general, the OAS secretary general, and the Contadora and Support Groups foreign ministers will arrive in Nicaragua. As of now, we can tell them that they will have, as they always have had, Nicaragua's willingness to contribute and work for peace in Central America. [applause]

The U.S. leaders are annoyed with the UN secretary general; and they are annoyed with the OAS secretary general; and they are annoyed with the Latin American Governments for their peace efforts. I think it is illogical for the U.S. leaders to talk about peace and then become annoyed, protest, and try to boycott every peace-seeking effort which rises from the heart of the Latin American continent. We will continue to work for peace, but we will also continue to defend this revolution with all the weapons available. Will the Iowa and all the other warships cow us? [crowd shouts: No!] [applause] Will the military maneuvers in Honduras make us withdraw? [crowd shouts: No! They will not pass! They will not pass!]

Our poet Ruben Dario, an illustrious Nicaraguan son, said we are characteristically men of peace and always offer the olive branch of peace as the first option, but we are also prepared to wield a weapon in war and defend our homeland, our nationality, and our dignity! [applause] We would not like to see ourselves fighting a U.S. intervention in our territory, so we offer the U. S. Government and President Reagan the olive branch of peace. We call on you to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua. We are willing to hold dialogues with you or with your representatives at any moment without conditions. We are willing to hold dialogues to reach firm agreements, heavily supervised agreements to achieve peace. However, we are also willing and ready to fight you off and defeat you should you dare to invade us. [applause]

William Walker, the Yankee pirate, tried to dominate these people and set fire to our cities, but he could not dominate them. The Yankee Marines tried to dominate these people in 1912 and these people rose in combat, led by Zeledon, to reject the Yankee intervention. They later tried to dominate our people, and Sandino became a shining example with the machete in one hand and the rifle in the other, to defeat the foreign invader. Then they left us Somoza, and where is Somoza now? These people cannot be defeated; these people cannot be destroyed by an earthquake. The earthquake destroyed the city, but it did not destroy the people. [applause] These people can withstand 100 more earthquakes and still survive, always walking with their heads held high.

We are willing to attain peace with the Central American leaders, the Central American governments. We establish the difference because, do we have problems with the Central American people? [crowd shouts: No!] Are we enemies of the Central American people? [crowd shouts: No!] Are the Honduran people friends or enemies of the Nicaraguan people? [crowd shouts: Friends!] Are the Costa Rican people friends or enemies of the Nicaraguan people? [crowd shouts: Friends!] Are the Salvadoran people friends or enemies of the Nicaraguan people? [crowd shouts: Friends!] Are the Guatemalan friends or enemies of the Nicaraguan people? [crowd shouts: Friends!] We are friendly, fraternal people but there are unfortunately some Central American governments -- the Honduran, Costa Rican, and Salvadoran Governments -- which do not interpret their people's feelings and which, given the U.S. pressure, have surrendered part of their territory to carry out aggression against Nicaragua.

We who exchanged views with Central American presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala, realized that they actually do not want a U.S. intervention, they do not want war. However, I repeat: given that they are pressured by U.S. rulers, given that they are threatened with having their aid cut off if they refuse to further U.S. policies then democracy in those countries is affected because democracy is sovereignty and self-determination to make decisions. Therefore, these are countries whose democracies are affected.

To the extent that they fail to clearly tell U.S. rulers that they do not wish to be instruments of U.S. war policies, we have the confidence, we do not lose hope, that the presidents of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica will act with maturity. We hope they act with courage and firmness to once and for all tell the U.S. rulers that they do not wish to be instruments of war, instruments of terror. We hope that this will not be only statements, but turn into action. We are sure that if they were to act in this way, they would receive the unanimous support of their peoples; the unanimous support of the international community even if President Reagan becomes annoyed by this. [applause]

This afternoon, as we promulgate the constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua, we are promulgating a constitution with the spirit and permanent force of Bolivar and Sandino. We are promulgating a constitution with a Latin American spirit. We are promulgating a constitution with a Third World spirit. We are promulgating a constitution with an anti-imperialist, democratic, and pacifist spirit.

This afternoon, as we promulgate the constitution, we want to tell our heroes and martyrs -- Zeledon, Sandino, Rigoberto, Carlos -- that we have delivered and will continue to deliver. [applause] We wish to tell our combatants who are at the border areas defending this constitution with their blood that their efforts and sacrifices are not being made in vain; that they, the heroes of our fatherland, have already contributed to the promulgation of this constitution. [applause]

We want to tell the thousands of workers and the thousands of youths and voluntary coffee harvesters who are currently picking coffee in war zones, who are harvesting cotton and sugar cane, that this constitution being promulgated today was also made with their sweat and their sacrifices. [applause] We wish to tell the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, Garifonos, creoles, blacks, mestizos, Indians, and all Nicaraguans that this constitution is the work of the nation. As a result, it is a constitution that we will all defend. We will all safeguard it. [applause]

We wish to tell the peoples of Latin America, of Europe, and the world, and the U.S. people, who have been sympathetic with the Nicaraguan people, that this constitution also belongs to them. [applause]

Long live the constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua! [crowd applauds and answers: Viva] Long live the unity of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean! [crowd applauds and answers: Viva!] Long live the unity of nonaligned peoples! [crowd applauds and answers: Viva!] Long live the unity of the world peoples! [crowd answers: Viva!] Long live peace! [crowd answers: Viva!] Here... [crowd answers: Nobody surrenders!] Here... [crowd answers: Nobody surrenders] Here... [crowd answers: Nobody surrenders!] Free fatherland... [crowd answers: Or death!] [applause]

State of Emergency Decreed

PA100244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Presidential Decree No 2-45 read by Luis Cabrera from Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua on 9 January -- live]

[Text] The president of Nicaragua, making due use of the powers granted under the country's political Constitution under Article 150, sections 9 and 185 hereby decrees:

Article 1 -- In all the national territory the following rights have been abolished: those appearing under Article 26, except sections 1 and 3; Articles 30, 31, and 33 except section2 and the last part of 2.1, and sections 3 and 5; Article 34, sections 2 and 8; Articles 45, 49, 53, 76, 77, except paragraph 1; Article 78, except paragraphs 1 and 2. Article 83 of the political Constitution of Nicaragua.

Article 2 -- The right to appeal established in Article 45 of Nicaragua's political constitution is hereby abolished only in connection with the rights and guarantees listed in the previous article.

Article 3 -- The right to habeas corpus under Article 45 of Nicaragua's political constitution is suspended only for those acts which are a risk to the country's security and public order.

Article 4 -- This abolition of rights and guarantees brings into effect the state of emergency in the entire country for a term of 1 year from its inception.

Article 5 -- This decree becomes effective from its publication in any of the media without regard to its subsequent publication in the official gazeteer.

Managua, 9 January 1987. No one surrenders here!

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president

PERU'S ALAN GARCIA ARRIVES FOR CEREMONIES

Meets FSLN Commanders

PA092059 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1655 GMT on 9 January broadcasts a 41-minute live relay from Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport on the arrival of Peruvian President Alan Garcia's plane in Nicaraguan airspace.

The announcer notes that President Daniel Ortega and other members of the FSLN National Directorate are present at the airport. The diplomatic corps and the government's cabinet are also present.

The announcer reports that a Peruvian Air Force plane carrying Garcia lands at the airport at exactly 1702 GMT. President Ortega, Vice President Sergio Ramirez, and the members of the FSLN Naticnal Directorate then approach the plane to greet President Garcia. The EPS ceremonies brigade and the EPS band are also on hand, the announcer states.

The members of the FSLN National Directorate are also present and reportedly standing in the following order: "Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, Commander of the Revolution Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, and Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado."

The announcer estimates that there are some 70 national and foreign newsmen at the airport to report on Garcia's arrival.

At 1715 GMT the announcer reports that Garcia is stepping out of the plane and descending the stairs while people applaud. He shakes hands with President Ortega and then both presidents embrace each other. Children then give President Garcia flowers and the two presidents leave for the area where the main ceremony will take place.

At this point a 21-gun salute is heard while the national anthem of Nicaragua is played. The national anthem of Peru is then played. At the conclusion Ortega and Garcia salute the Nicaraguan and Peruvian flags and review the EPS Ceremonies Brigade Company of the EPS.

Following the conclusion of the playing of the anthems, the two greet the EPS National Directorate members: Commanders of the Revolution Borge, Tirado Lopez, Humberto Ortega, Ruiz, Wheelock, Arce, Nunez, Carrion, Vice President Ramirez, and Rene Nunez Tellez, secretary of the EPS National Directorate; Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera; and Rafael Solis, secretary of the National Assembly. They also greet the EPS staff. The announcer notes that Garcia also greets Daniel Ortega's wife Rosario Murillo, and the members of the cabinet.

At 1726 GMT Garcia is approached by cheering children. The announcer then asks Garcia to make a statement to the Nicaraguan people. Garcia says: "The institutionalization of the constitution is an important step along the road taken by those who have struggled so much for their liberty. I greet all the Nicaraguan men and women, who can have Latin America's guarantee that we will always be at their side."

The announcer then asks Garcia about his reaction when he was told that he would be given the Augusto Cesar Sandino Award. Garcia says: "This is a great satisfaction and honor for the Peruvian people. My political heritage is an anti-imperialist ideology of social justice." Later he adds: "This is an expression of continental nationalism through which we embrace our brothers and say no one is going to give us orders. We will choose our own roads, and it will be the people who [words indistinct]."

Garcia and Ortega then get into the presidential car at 1736 GMT and leave the airport, at which time the live relay ends.

Delivers Speech

PA100322 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2234 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia on the occasion of the signing of the new Nicaraguan constitution; in Managua's Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza of the Revolution -- live]

[Text] Fraternal people of Nicaragua: Upon arriving at this land martyred by dictatorships and interventions, I want to pay a Latin American homage to the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino [applause] and, recalling Gabriela Mistral despite the long time elapsed, say that General Sandino bears on his strong peasant shoulders and his virile blacksmith's back the honor of all of us Latin Americans. [applause]

As president of Peru and with an American voice, I hail the Nicaraguan people. I speak on behalf of the political parties, people's organizations, and the nationalist and democratic youth of my Andean homeland. In the middle of the political fog of doubts and fears, we, too, have made a specific decision. When doubt can mean mistrust or death, we must have faith in the positive side of life and victory. We have faith in the Nicaraguan people and their future. [applause]

We do not want and we cannot continue to be onlookers. Perhaps not all things turn out to be as we all want them to be. Beyond this, however, it is historically worthwhile to support what one must love. That is why I am here. We are and will continue to identify with Nicaragua and its struggle of decades against a bloody dictatorship. We will continue to identify with Nicaragua until all tyrants disappear from Latin America and our continent becomes a great democracy. [applause]

We are and will continue to be in solidarity with Nicaragua in its struggle against the intervention and the aggression until all threats have ceased anbd the unfulfilled peace promise in Central America becomes a reality. This is why I am here, to take in my hands together with you the anti-imperialism banner, which is the banner of all our continent. [applause] [crowd chants slogans: "They shall not pass."]

Comrade President, 60 years ago Peruvian citizen Victor Raul Haya de la Torre tried to reach Nicaragua. He had proposed an anti-imperialist doctrine of social democracy. Sixty years ago, he wanted to put himself at the orders of Sandino as just another soldier. He could not. In his footsteps, I am here in the name of Peru to struggle without delay with Sandino for Latin America's economic and political independence. [applause] We have identified with Nicaragua. Today, more than ever, we will continue to identify with this country that today upholds the power of law and principles in its constitution. This constitution tells us, the democrats of the world, that there will be no revolution without liberty, participation, and conscience.

Nicaragua faces the historical challenge of establishing revolution and democracy in a single effort. Nicaragua knows that the path of history does not pass through either totalitarianism or liberalism, but through the constructive effort of justice and independence without sacrificing law or liberty. This is a difficult, yet great path, because true power does not lie with arms but with truth, ideas, and the clear conscience of the people who defend their destiny.

We identify and will continue to identify with Nicaragua in the search for peace. Without arrogance, we appeal and supplicate for peace as long as our destiny is interpreted as part of the struggle of the big powers. We appeal for trust and pluralist and respectful agreement. This is why Peru is here to back any initiative within Contadora, beyond and this side of Contadora. We will be here when we are called upon. We will be in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, anywhere in our half-caste America, wherever it is necessary to affirm our peoples' inalienable right to self-determination, peace, development, and liberty. This is our creed and commitment and that we also demand from all of our Latin American brothers. From here, I say that these people today become genuine by law, principles, and their constitution. I hereby make a Latin American appeal to all of the peoples in the world to become aware of the very important step that begins to be taken here and to identify with this democracy that is becoming stronger. We make an appeal to the honest men in the world for them not to doubt, prejudge, mistrust.

If anything is to be denied, let it occur in the future. We must contribute our efforts in this very important event in which great principles are sworn to. We must contribute our encouragement in solidarity for these principles to be completely fulfilled. We raise our American voice to the free socialists of the world who sing their song: Long live the poor of the world. These free socialists must know that the poor of the world are not in developed countries but in Third World peoples threatened by economic colonialism. Thy must understand that our anti-imperialism is a banner that coincides with their socialist ideals.

We appeal to industrial Europe that, as the source of great principles, has observed with attention and in solidarity the liberation process in Latin America. Europe can and must now play an essential role in the strengthening of this democracy. From here, we raise our half-caste voice to be heard by the U.S. people, most of whom have no part in intervention or the desire for domination. We raise our voice to say that our only war is against war itself and that we long for coexistence with justice and without hegemony. We raise our voice to the people of Jefferson and Lincoln so that they can be clearly aware of what we are.

Let nationalism not be considered equivalent to hatred. Let democracy not be considered equivalent to aggression. Let socialism not be considered equivalent to the big powers' strategic conflict. Let it be clearly understood that when we reject the fact that a government openly arms, trains, and finances a mercenary army to attack this country we do not do it as enemies of this government's people, but on behalf of and to defend justice and the principles of ineternational law. [applause]

Fellow patriots: Peru in Andean America is also a land in the process of liberation. It does not have a big armed enemy that attacks its borders or destroys its economy. Peru does not suffer military repression. Like the other Latin American peoples, however, Peru has a silent enemy. This enemy is the economic and cultural penetration that has turned out peoples into satellites of the interests of the most powerful, thus leading masses to misery, keeping them in ignorance, and defeating many spirits before the beginning of battle. In that land and within the most absolute democracy, we have wanted to start on the path of liberation.

We have said that we want a nationalist state that frees Peru of the foreign debt's chains, because the foreign debt that deprives our peoples of their food is the modern expression of the imperialist system, and we have said that we will not pay it as long as our people do not eat better and attain greater welfare. [applause]

We want Peru to be a nationalist state that will gradually redirect its economy and place it at the service of the nation. We want a democratic state that belongs to all Peruvians, instead of just to a provileged group, a state that considers the incorporation of the peasant and urban masses to be a basic objective within its commitment to justice.

We want a state of the people, one that puts aside colonial economic theories in favor of a heterodox, unorthodox economic system based on our decisions, rather than on foreign formulas; an economy that does not rely on foreign credit as a panacea, but that is based on the belief that it is the people's well-being and their status as consumers that reactivate history.

We want all this for our people's liberation. The results of the great effort to build a nationalist, democratic and people's state are being achieved with patience.

For many years, Peru's population has been growing more rapidly than its economy. In the past year, we have achieved more than 8 percent economic growth, and the people have gradually become more united with their government. All of this has been achieved within a scrupulous juridical respect for freedoms and for democracy.

Of course, we have difficulties, and will continue to have them. No great accomplishment is easy. Not everything can be expected in 1 day. Only pessimists have such expectations to justify claiming that they are defeated before they start. What we have learned, on calling for an anti-imperialist effort with democracy, is that history is a lengthy record of patience, and that even more patience is required of those who wish to make history.

However, when we speak of nationalism, we are not referring only to Peru. We know that anti-imperialist social action in Peru, and the defense of the Nicaraguan people, are only elements of a great whole. We know that without an understanding of Latin America's collective destiny, any effort that we or you make will be fleeting. That is why we speak of continental nationalism. That is why we state that American democracy is a great objective and that we must fight against those who are trying to sell us the ideology of division, arms build-ups, and mistrust.

Nothing that is occurring in Latin America should be considered foreign to a Latin American. Every bullet that is fired on our continent is an act of aggression against the entire continent. Therefore, our major duty is that of showing solidarity, with which Latin America must find the path of its unity. More than 20 peoples have separately traveled parallel paths, always chained to external forces. We have exported raw materials, for which we have been paid miserable prices. We have tried to industrialize individually; now, we are all debtors, mortgaged to a debt that is growing on its own steam.

Our dominant classes have used tyrannical forces to maintain that situation. They have encouraged cultural colonialism. They have kept large sectors in abject poverty, and when one of our peoples raise their socialistic, independent voices, there is recourse to the expedient tactic of describing this as being part of the technological and military struggle between the superpowers.

We are the children of an enormously rich continent, heirs to a longstanding traditional culture, and possessors of the enormous strength of our Mestizo heritage. As the year 2000 approaches, we are obliged to create more freedom, justice, and solidarity with our peoples day after day. That is why the first step must be a joint action by Latin America within its history. That is the only place where the revolutionary force lies [words indistinct], a common Latin American action in the face of interventionism and aggression, a common action for peace and democracy. The tireless effort of the Contadora Group and other Latin American governments is a milestone in history that we must encourage.

There must be common action in the area of the foreign debt, because only collective determination will make our creditors respect us, and will give us the power to carry out a dialogue that is qualitatively different, in which economic policies for our domination and impoverishment will not be imposed upon us as conditions.

There must be common action for an integrated development of our resources, and for the disarmament of our societies, because our mistrust only increased the profits of the merchants or of the peoples which, although calling themselves democratic, profit from death and the sale of weapons.

I am certain that if the eight countries of the Contadora and Support Groups were to allocate just 1 percent of our military expenditures for the peace and reconstruction of the Central American peoples, we would have a lot more than the 100 million [currency not specified] that have been provided to promote death and discord. [applause]

This is a decisive hour. From now on, it is our duty in Latin America to advance together every minute of this time. That is why I am here, in this Nicaraguan land, which marks a historical milestone and is a testing ground, in the past because of the blood that it shed, and today because of its commitment to the law.

Nicaraguan people, today you are facing the huge challenge of integrating sovereignty, justice and freedom into one process. The whole world is closely watching where the beginning of this effort is taking you. You are enduring a cruel war that has cost too many lives and each Nicaraguan killed is one more killed for Latin America; each Nicaraguan killed represents a century of maturity to the life of this continent. You are also enduring an economic crisis that is typical of a war situation, and amidst all these difficulties you are beginning today the institutional affirmation of a democracy, fulfilling the great promise made 8 years ago.

Here it is, as a bet with destiny. Despite the war and the crisis, it is not just a group of men, but the laws which determine the fate of these people. Here it is, as an offer to all the needy people in the world, showing that despite the huge difficulties Nicaragua is enduring, its leaders have not fallen into the easy path of a dictatorship; they have established the rules and the laws through which the people will govern themselves.

Many have said in the world that to have a social and anti-imperialist revolution a professional group must be in command and the huge majorities must be kept in silence. Many have said that the easiest path is to rule and impose if one does not know how to convince.

You Nicaraguans have to prove to the world that it is indeed possible to build socialism with freedom -- and your guarantees are those that human beings have accomplished through history. There is a war, an economic crisis, and further incomprehension lies ahead. The response to this should be the most profound democracy, and those who feel hatred or disagree should say so, and the people should make a decision. Those who defend their selfish or group's inteest should say it loudly, and the people should judge them. I know that the Nicaraguan people have already chosen their path and will not go backwards because they have constructed the path to their freedom with their blood. [applause]

Should there be more people killed, more pain and more incomprehension there should be stronger laws, more instruction, more explanations, and more participation. This is the big challenge, the great historic bet and the message Nicaragua is conveying today to all peoples in the world. Nicaragua will face its huge difficulties, not with people kept in silence or guarded, but with the example of its constitution and its victorious people.

Peoples on earth have viewed with solidarity your struggle against the Somozas and imperialism. The democratic world should now see with admiration that the struggle for the indepedence and socialism is indeed possible with freedom, participation, opposition, and criticism. Furthermore, the democratic world will see that the construction of a better society has to be proven every day with much patience in the stength of its conscience in the face of criticism and even of evil intentions.

Mr President, Nicaraguan people: In your anti-imperialist struggle you have audaciously put sacred human and universal principles in your constitution. You have said that the national sovereignty is in the people and that the people are the source of all power and the bearers of their own destiny. You have said that all Nicaraguans have the right to freely express themselves in public or in private, individually or collectively, that all have full freedom of conscience, of thought, and thus have the freedom to express their ideas and opinions through any means, without prior censorship. You have said that people have the right to form groups and that all can be elected, elect their representatives, their presidents, and autonomous municipalities. You have called the attention throughout our young continent by making 16-year-old youths citizens, and by establishing that the highest position, the presidency, can be occupied by a 25-year-old citizen.

Mr. President, you have defined society as a means where the basic guarantees existing are equality before laws, individual freedom and freedom of transit, inviolability of mail, and respect for the physical, psychological and moral rights of people. You have therefore defined the destiny of this society as being in human beings and they as a society or individually cannot be subject to foreign domination or to the exploitation of man by man or by the state. Based on those fundamental principles, you have established in the constitution that a new state must be constructed as a supreme instrument for abolishing submissiveness and exploitation, and as it corresponds to the socialism or our era and of our continent, you are aware that the state is not an institution that should be eliminated. It is rather the most powerful social production means for preserving independence and sovereignty.

But the constitution does not describe a hegemonic and totalitarian state. The constitution provides for a division of powers and for universal and secret election to offices, which is the best guarantee for the functioning of these offices. Alongside the state, however, the constitution summons the capacity and initiative of the social groups that carry our productive tasks, establishing the existence of various forms of property and calling of the economic agents to contribute to the creation of wealth.

While other societies, who proclaim themselves socialist societies, deny important rights of the workers or are just beginning to grant these rights following the demands made by the masses, the Nicaraguan constitution establishes the freedom of the unions and the right of the workers to organize. The constitution grants the workers two important rights: the right to strike and the right to participate in the work done by the enterprise, as well as a participation in the drafting and control of the economic plans.

Mr. President, I have made this brief summary because I am speaking before Latin America and the world to say that if we were and continue to be in solidarity with the struggle and sorrow of the Nicaraguan people, then today we are also in solidarity with their legal purposes and destiny. Revolution and democracy can only be builty on the trust of the people and its awareness. Laws, not men, will be giving the orders. That is the great promise being made by this anti-imperialist people and its commitment. Many within the country and abroad will have their doubts. However, I say that history is not written with doubt, but rather with faith. I fear that others, with their lack of faith, will build war, because under these circumstances doubt can become bloody.

It is up to us here to express our faith in the democratic strength of the constitution. Here, peopls of the world, there is an enormous historic strength. The constitution does not grant an illustrated despotism -- it represents the awareness of a people who fought for many years sowing its path with its dead.

Mr President, fellow countrymen, much of the long and difficult test is over. In the Andes, as in Nicaragua, we must continue to prepare for shortage, sorrow, and incomprehension, but we must also prepare to triumph within democracy. That is the cry and hope of the dark-skinned, mestizo, and firece America. The Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires laborers, the Mexican peasants, the oil workers in Maracaibo, the poverty-stricken of Chile, the mestizos [cholos] of my homeland, have come here before you with the future in our hearts and hands. In honor and memory of Sandino, in honor of Fonseca, let what you have established in your constitution be your best revolutonary instrument. Our goal is the people; our inspiration is the gospel, and when we sign a new democratic constitution we recall Saint Paul's words when he said: Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.

Together with the other peoples, just like in Bolivar's dream, as the poor want, we shall make a free America and in America a new world for all mankind.

Long live Nicaragua! [crowd shouts: Viva] Long live Peru! [crowd shouts: "Viva"] Long live Latin America! [crowd shouts: "Viva"] Long live Central America! [crowd shouts: Viva"] [applause]

Receives Sandino Award

PA111445 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0205 GMt on 10 January begins live relay of the ceremony in which President Daniel Ortega will award the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order to Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua.

The announcer reports that the ceremony opens with the arrival of the flags of Peru, Nicaragua, and the FSLN and the playing of the national anthems.

Ortega begins speaking at 0208 GMT, stating that the presence of Garcia is a ratification of Nicaragua and Peru's historic ties and common goals. He notes that the Nicaraguan people will be granting Garcia the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order at its highest level, the Battle of San Jacinto. Ortega adds: "We are waging the battle of San Jacinto again because we are clashing once again with inconsistent positions of the U.S. rulers. We have said and we repeat that we are not enemies of the United States. We are not enemies of the U.S. rulers or of President Reagan. We have been struggling against the policies harmful to Nicaragua and the Latin American countries. The economic and political positions that the current U.S. rulers defend in the face of the Latin American people's just aspirations are known. Latin America unity is a vital necessity, not to wage war on the United States, not to destroy the United States, but to make the United States understand once and for all that it must treat the Latin Americans with respect, seriousness, and dignity and that under those conditions we can be friends."

Ortega ends his speech at 0216 GMT. The announcer states that the two presidents embrace and at 0218 GMT , Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto reads Decree No 244 dated 9 January which grants the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order to Garcia.

Ortega then pins the award on Garcia, gives him a plaque, and they embrace. The announcer reports that Vice President Sergio Ramirez also congratulates Garcia.

Garcia begins speaking at 0222 GMT, expressing thanks for the award and noting that the Peruvian people also fought like the Nicaraguan people "for the same objective of sovereignty and freedom of our peoples." He concludes his speech at 0231 GMT, stating that: "I am proud to be here, proud to receive this award, proud to be a momentary part of this historic privilege of living in a threatened Nicaragua."

The announcer states that Ortega and Ramirez warmly greet Garcia and that they all raise their arms, marking the end of the ceremony. The live relay ends at 0232 GMT.

MANAGUA DEMONSTRATORS MARCH: DEFY PROHIBITION

Protest Constitution

PA092153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 9 Jan 87

[By Arturo Gudino]

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Some 3,000 Nicaraguans marched through the streets of Managua at noon, challenging a prohibition by the authorities. The purpose of the march was to repudiate the new constitution, which will be implemented today by the Sandinist government.

The demonstration organized by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) marched for more than 1 kilometer, winding up at the western cemetery where the marchers paid tribute to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, former publisher of LA PRENSA, whose assassination 9 years ago sparked the insurrection.

"Today the Sandinist Front will stage another farce by promulgating the so-called constitution, which will only be for export. It will be a decorated text, a dead letter, because ever since Sandinism reached power it has violated its own laws," a communique by the opposition read.

The demonstrators gathered in Las Palmas church carrying Nicaraguan flags and posters alluding to "press censorship, religious persecution, and lack of liberties."

The speakers did not mince words in attacking the government of Daniel Ortega, whom they accused of being "a dictator who violates the most elemental human right and has installed a reign of terror."

Although the Sandinist police had given notice of the prohibition agains the march, it took place without incident.

"We do not want weapons, we want food," "Democracy yes, communism no," read the posters carried by the demonstrators, mostly adults and young women.

Erick Ramirez, president of the Social Christian Party, charged that state security confiscated more than 20,000 posters that read "Without freedom of the press, there is no liberty." He also indicated that Denis Medrano, the owner of the printshop where the posters were printed, was arrested early this morning.

"We cannot understand how they plan to promulgate a constitution which claims to guarantee the citizens' rights and liberties, if they have begun this day, which they label historic, by repressing the people," he declared. [passage omitted]

The demonstrators described this morning's march as "successful," noting that "the people are beginning to emerge from the fear, despite the repression, torture, and campaigns of intimidation carried out by state security."

Meanwhile, political circles are expectantly awaiting the speech to be delivered by Ortega at the Plaza of the Revolution.

The parliamentary opposition has demanded, in addition to the lifting of the state of emergency in the cities, a pardon for political prisoners, estimated to number 2,000 by those same sources.

Meanwhile, the CDN announced that a new march will be staged tomorrow to protest "the lack of liberties." This march will start from the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN), despite the fact that CTN's top leader, Carlos Huembes, was summoned today by the police, who warned him about the consequences of staging such a demonstration.

Honor Chamorro's Memory

PA102358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Jan (EFE) -- Today the Nicaraguan opposition not participating in the National Assembly stages the second public demonstration tolerated by the Sandinist Government, to conclude the commemoration of the 9th anniversary of the murder of anti-Somozist journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal.

Some 1,500 people attended this demonstration, which was organized by the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC), Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN), and the workers union of the closed newspaper LA PRENSA.

The Managua police granted a permit for this demonstration, but before doing so they warned the Social Christian leaders and the CTN leaders that they would be responsible for any property damage resulting from the demonstration.

The demonstration, which started at the CTN national headquarters and ended in the Managua Western Cemetery where Chamorro is buried, was observed by the police.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), comprised of five political parties not participating in the assembly, the private entrepreneous and two labor unions, [words indistinct] also commemorated the anniversary of Chamorro's murder with a demonstration in which some 5,100 people participated.

Social Christian Party President Erick Ramirez stated that many opposition members in the countryside were unable to attend the demonstration because the authorities did not allow the demonstrators to travel to Managua.

Raimirez added that although the activities commemorating the 9th anniversary of Chamorro's murder concluded today, "today's demonstration sets the beginning of people's protests" against the Sandinist government.

He said that his party leads all Nicaraguans who want to struggle for public rights. This second demonstration by the opposition in less than 48 hours was carried out despite the fact that a national state of emergency has been imposed in this country, which prohibits this kind of demonstration. [passage omitted]

3 KILLED, 100 INJURED IN TRAIN ACCIDENT

PA101457 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1348 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Report by correspondent Roberto Gonzalez in Masaya]

[Excerpts] A few minutes before 0600, Hilario Sanchez Hospital doctors began giving medical treatment to people injured in a train accident. Red Cross officials estimate that there were at least 100 people injured in the accident. [passage omitted]

The railcar was carrying passengers from Carazo to Managua, and some time before 0600 it suffered an accident somewhere between Casa Colorada and Papayita, some 6 km southeast of Masaya. The accident took place in front of Elias Ruiz's farm. The railcar turned over. Up to now, no one knows why the railcar turned over. [passage omitted]

We are still waiting for the railroad crane to pick up the railcar because it is believed that there may be more people trapped underneath. Up to now, three people have been reported dead. [passage omitted]

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. MANEUVERS, CONTADORA

PA110439 Managua International Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has alerted the international community about the latest U.S. military maneuvers and warship movements near the Nicaraguan coast. President Ortega addressed national and foreign journalists and specifically referred to the deployment of U.S. warships equipped with missiles, and the new phase of the Terencio Sierra-87 [as received] war maneuvers in Honduran territory.

The Sandinist leader said that the country is in a permanent state of red alert and reasserted to the international news media that the revolutionary governement supports the upcoming tour of the Contadora and Support Groups, and the UN and OAS secretaries general.

USS IOWA TO JOIN MANEUVERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA101220 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The USS Iowa warship left today with two escort ships for Central American coasts, in a voyage which has been described by observers as intimidation against Nicaragua. The warship will join the maneuvers that the Pentagon will carry out in Central American waters. This coincides with the increase in terrorist actions by the Somozist mercenaries who operate against the Sandinist revolution.

HABIB REPORTEDLY SEEKS TO 'ANNIHILATE' CONTADORA

PA110423 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 87

["Note" by Nestor Nunez, read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The so-called peace proposal for Central America that U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib will show off next week in this conflict-ridden region is an initiative attributed to Costa Rica. It seeks to annihilate the dialogue sessions promoted by the Contadora and the Support Groups, sessions supported by the United Nations and the OAS. This is how the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has viewed it, which also refers to something already known: Washington's opposition to Contadora's proposals, which have served to stop to a large extent the imperialist desire to rule the region. It is necessary to remember that Nicaragua is the only country in the region that was willing to sign the most recent version of the peace document drafted by the Contadora Group.

Philip Habib's plan, conceived during Costa Rican President Oscar Arias's visit to Washington, is virtually legal murder of the Sandinist revolution because it demands that Managua holds dialogue with the counterrevolution supported by the White House. It also demands renunciation of the right to legitimate defense.

Habib's visit to Central America has been preceded by the presence of new U.S. naval units off Nicaraguan coasts, the beginning of joint military maneuvers with Honduras, and the arrival of a second group of former Somozist guards at training bases in Florida.

This is why, right after the enactment this Friday of the 11th Nicaraguan Constitution -- the first truly popular and democratic one -- President Daniel Ortega had to report the continuation of the state or emergency as a response to the warmongering escalation and the enemy's political pressure.

MELENDEZ, NICARAGUA SIGN COOPERATION PROGRAM

FL091408 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] A program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for this year has been signed by Cuban and Nicaraguan delegations in Managua. The Nicaraguans were led by Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign cooperation. Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed for Cuba.

COSTA RICAN DEPUTY CALLS FOR SANDINIST SUPPORTERS

PA111909 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Costa Rican Deputy Humberto Vargas has said in Havana that an invasion of Nicaragua would constitute an aggression against the entire region because all the Central American peoples would fight in defense of their Nicaraguan brothers. In remarks to this station, the secretary general of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party said that the Central American parliamentarians should support the Nicaraguan revolution because in this way, he said, they are defending peace in the region.

He also said the recent promulgation of the Nicaraguan Constitution is one more example of the democratic nature of the Sandinist revolution and a victory of the Nicaraguan people, who now have a juridical instrument to build a new society. Humberto Vargas is one of 11 Costa Rican deputies who have been visiting Cuba since Saturday.

PERU APPOINTS NEW CHIEF OF JOINT COMMAND

PA091500 Havana International Service in Quechua 0000 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Reports from Peru indicate that Admiral Juan Diaz has been sworn in as chief of the joint command, which is made up of the Peruvian Army, Air Force, and Navy commanders.

PERUVIAN BANK WORKERS GO ON 2-DAY STRIKE

PA091501 Havana International Service in Quechua 0000 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Peru -- Workers and employees of Banco de la Nacion have gone on a 48-hour strike demanding higher salaries and job stability.

In addition, government workers have been threatening to go on strike because the government unilaterally decided to implement a summer schedule.

GREAT CP LEADER FLORAKIS ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL101912 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report over video showing Florakis arriving, speaking at airport lounge]

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party [KKE], was received last night at Jose Marti International Airport by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo. Florakis has had a brilliant role in his country's communist movement -- an anti-fascist fighter, leader of the democratic army during the Greek civil war, and secretary general of the KKE since 1972. He has also been awarded the Order of Lenin.

In his second visit to Cuba Florakis will hold talks with leaders of our party and will visit places of historical and scientific interest.

[Florakis, speaking in Greek with consecutive Spanish translation] Our delegation's visit to this country will help to further the development of relations of friendship between the two peoples and will undoubtedly strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties.

REPORTAGE ON THIRD FEU STUDENT CONGRESS

Castro Attends Opening

FL091558 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] With the attendance of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the Third Congress of the Federation of University Students [FEU] opened this morning. The FEU work over the past few years will be evaluated at the congress. The event, at the FAR's Universal Hall in Havana, will highlight the students' determination to devote themselves to study and to fight academic fraud and non-attendance. Also discussed will be the ways the FEU can help to achieve more quality in curricula and grading, as well as in teaching. Another aspect to be analyzed will be the FEU's sounding of student opinions and the best ways to deal with their concerns.

Report Stresses Readiness

FL091621 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1503 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The main report of the Third Congress of the Federation of University Students [FEU] highlights the advance positions adopted by the student body to deal with important tasks the revolution has assigned them. An example of this is the students' readiness to fulfill social services in the FAR. The report also notes that thousands of students have participated in recent years in production tasks during their school vacations as members of student labor brigades.

The document cites critical statements made at the national meeting of students of medical and technical sciences which brought out the deficiencies that have to be eradicated to give positive impetus to these specialties. It also lists the steps that have contributed to the consolidation of the FEU's work in representing student interests.

The report stresses that efforts must be stepped up to strengthen and renew emulation as the principal mechanism to give enthusiasm and freshness to fraternal competitiveness. It notes that criticism, self-criticism, and exigency must be pillars in the education of the young as future professionals and active revolutionaries. It states that combativity must be the main feature in the undertakings of the FEU and its members wherever they are. The students, the report concludes, will forge a better future with their enthusiasm, dignity, and action inspired by the legacy of the heroes and martyrs and guided by the party, as well as by the invincible commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

Castro Views Income, Economics

FL091953 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Remarks by President Fidel Castro at 9 January session of Third Congress of Federation of University Students, FEU, held at FAR Universal Hall in Havana -- recorded]

[Text] Is the students' situation the same? [chorus of "no"'s] Now, there may be students who belong to families with higher incomes. And there are others who belong to families with lower incomes. It is possible that students in lower income families may be affected more than students in higher income families. Is that not so?

I remember that I was once visiting an Isle of Youth factory and I asked what the family incomes were. I found it [as heard] was rather high. I believe the families with incomes that are rather high can very well bear that. But there might be problems with those who have low incomes. In any case, if the problem arises, we will discuss it. That is one of the missions of the students and the FEU. If they can find those cases, if they find that they are intolerably affected, then the solutions can be discussed.

Of course, in the matter of transportation, the measures were basically taken to try to economize. It was not as the newspaper had it. The newspaper made a mistake. If the newspaper can be wrong, it is not surprising that the students may be, too.

It was reported that they were measures to make internal finances sound. And some might have asked: Well if it's a matter of financing, why don't they raise cigarette prices? And yet they are reducing the amount of milk given to an intermediate-level student and they are cutting down on milk in medical diets. That was confusing people. Of course, we know how much we can earn by raising the price of cigarettes or maybe beer, which is in demand, because the wheeler-dealers who were buying beer at 60 centavos were selling it at 90 or a peso or even more. We know all those secrets.

And there are other things that could also increase earnings but they don't really help us solve the main problem, the principal cause of these measures, which is the non-availability of foreign exchange for imports. The drafting of a plan... [changes thought] I could say that it is a heroic plan, because to draft an economic plan with $600 million in convertible currency is almost heroic. You can't imagine the calculations you have to make. You know that medicine has to be imported and it is worth a certain amount. A series of raw materials, other items.

To tell you that the country has been spending $1.2 billion, $1.3, $1.4 billion on imports -- dollars, I am talking about dollars. Well, I assume that the majority of you are not students of economics. The dollar, 20 years ago, 15 years ago, was worth 3 or 4 more times than it is now. When you talk about $1.2 billion in 1980, that is approximately half now. Those 1.2 are now worth half. When you make a plan with $600 or $350 million in 1980.

In those years, the plan was generally made with 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 billion. In other words, the plan has to be made under very difficult, truly very difficult conditions. And you almost have to be paying cash for whatever you bring in. Then there is the debt. Yes, somewhat higher imports could be made because the Third World countries at the time took out loans when they ran out of money. That is what happened to everyone. Well, at least the loans were invested in what the country needed. Sometimes it was because sugar was at 2 centavos, 2.5 centavos, and you had to bring in milk for all the children, import large quantities. When he sugar was 2 centavos, no one suffered the consequences of that. No one noticed. Some people never found out. They could care less if sugar was 2, or 10, or 15, or 20. Of course, when you say sugar is 6 centavos now, you really mean 3 centavos in relation to what the purchasing power of the dollar was 3, 4, or 5 years ago. It's been going down each year.

But no one even knew that there were problems. Because credits and loans were obtained. But loans mean debt, loans mean paying a debt and paying interest. The Third World countries have been mercilessly exploited, because they are being sold things at increasingly higher prices, and they are buying their products at increasingly lower prices. That forced all Third World countries to mortgage themselves. That is why they owe a million, millions of dollars. Even oil-producing countries like Venezuela, exporting 1.5 million barrels a day at $30 a barrel. Before the stampede of oil prices, the barrel cost $2, $2.50. It went to 30. And big oil-exporting countries like Venezuela owe 34 billion. Big oil-exporting countries like Mexico owe more than 100 billion. And the same happened to Brazil; it owes more than 106 billion.

It has been a universal phenomenon stemming from the same factors, the same causees: theft and looting. It is a form of looting. That was evident even in those countries that earned money easily. Because the easiest way in the world to earn money was to have oil, an oil that went up in price about 10 times. In spite of it all, they owe tens of thousands of dollars. Not only Venezuela; Ecuador, Peru, Nigeria, and many other oil producing countries. Imagine the non-producers, those who had to earn their bread by cutting sugarcane by hand. At least ours is machine cut. In most of those sugar-producing countries cane is cut by hand because they cannot introduce machinery. If they do, there will be a revolution because they will leave a large number of people jobless.

Imagine the situation of those countries that have been selling products other than oil. A really serious situation. Now anything that is bought...[changes thought] I have mentioned the example of the ice cream machines. A few hundred were bought once. They were distributed all over: factories, schools, colleges, many places. There are not many of them. Some are missing parts but there are many left [as heard]. They cost $2,000. When we had the industrial exhibit here recently, I visited a stand [preceding word in English] with Italian ice-makers. I asked for this particular machine. I had already asked before. It cost 8,500. Of course, I asked because I knew. This is four times the price it used to be.

I was also looking at the cranes there. There were some that cost $20,000. We found it very hard to buy a $20,000 crane, a 30-ton crane. It now costs $140,000. A bulldozer [preceding word in English] that cost 25,000 today costs 80,000 or 100,000. When oil prices went up, all these rich countries adapted quickly. They upped the prices of all their manufactured goods.

They multiplied these prices by 2, 3, 4, even 10, some of them, and then sold these goods to Third World countries, while the prices of copper, aluminum, iron, agricultural products, sugar went down. There are countries that experienced terrible situations and they still do.

In our case, we came out better -- we have been able to get by all these years -- because of our trade with socialist countries.

But let me tell you that oil at $30 -- I figured it out once -- would be the same as if we were paid 80 for our sugar. But producing sugar is more trouble than producing oil. Even with machinery, producing, let us say, 10 million tons of sugar, even now that we have cut down on the number of macheteros from 350,000 to less than 100,000, requires some 300,000 or 400,000 workers for the various tasks: harvesting, cultivation, industrial operations.

At the prices on the so-called world market -- because that is not the world market, that is the world garbage heap, and it is the world garbage heap because all the sugar that cannot be sold goes there. It is the world garbage heap because the EEC imported 5 million tons and now it exports 5 million tons of subsidized sugar. That is another of the terrible problems that the Third World countries are facing. These industrialized countries, the looters, the rich, the colonialists of yesteryear, the looters of today, neocolonialists, as we could call them, -- these have money. They subsidize agriculture. They export subsidized sugar. The EEC exports 5 million. The United States, which imported more than 5 million tons, now exports 1...[corrects himself] It is going to import 1. All that surplus sugar of the sugar-producing countries has turned up in the heap of the so-called world market, where prices have nothing to do with sugar costs at all.

Castro Lauds Economic Studies

FL100145 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] During today's session of the Third FEU [Federation of university students] Congress, in which our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro made several statements, the delegates turned the event into a critical analysis of the problems affecting not only university students but also those who directly influence the construction of socialism in Cuba.

When a delegate referred to the difficulties in placing political economics graduates, the majority of whom are incorporated as professors, and the quality of the program of studies, the first secretary of the party Central Committee underscored the role of those enrolled in this career.

He spoke about the level of requirements needed to study political economics because of its importance in the construction of socialism, where concrete and specific situations are given. Because of this, those enrolled in this career should be identified by the strictness and level of speciality.

Fidel said if there had been many economists who were aware, capable, and revolutionary, errors could have been avoided that were made during the last few years due to mediocre conceptions, fraud, and other barbarities.

Socialism, added Fidel, is constructed with political, ideological, and revolutionary work that is constant and consequential, not with the inventions of those who stay up all night (trasnochadores), or with secondary instruments or diabolical mechanisms.

Other topics discussed were sketchiness (esquematismo) and formalism, which are being confronted in the functioning of the FEU, the poor requirements in solving some organizational problems, the study-work link, the situation with the higher institutes of teacher education, and multiple questions confronted in the medical career.

Students Debate With Castro

FL100500 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] With the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, the Third Congress of the Federation of University Students [FEU] continues meeting in the FAR Universal Hall.

The meeting is attended by more than 800 delegates and guests. The debates continue at this moment and they are characterized by a high content of criticism and self-criticism.

The afternoon session began with a debate on the need to improve the selection of students who join the Manuel Ascunse Domenech teaching detachment.

In view of the students' concern on the quality of future professors, Comrade Fidel referred to the need to increase the number of pre-university students to have a breeding ground to choose from. The head of the revolution also expressed his opinion on undertaking this career:

[Begin recording] [Video shows Castro speaking] I say all this to defend the opinion that we reduce the number of students who join to those who truly have an interest, a vocation, capacity, and a level [as heard] to be teachers. [applause] [end recording]

Also discussed was the problem of the 5,600 basic secondary teachers who work on contract and who are not graduates of the teacher-training institutes. The majority are pre-university students who could not study any career because of their low grade-point average. Comrade Fidel proposed that those who have several years experience as teachers can join the teacher-training institutes and complete all the requirements established including social service.

The topics discussed at this congress have been many. Some have been of great importance while others have not been so far-reaching but all have found the frank desire for solutions. Nevertheless, it has been seen that there is a need to improve those mechanisms that can make it possible for students to relieve their concerns in a systematic form without having to wait for a congress.

During this morning's session, dialogues were held between our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the delegates to the important student meeting.

[Video cuts to several unidentified student delegates speaking at the congress and then shows a dialogue between Cuban President Fidel Castro and the students.]

[First student] The first agreement of this congress should be the delegates' total, courageous, and decisive support for the measures adopted by the party, government, and state because of the country's economic situation.

[Second student] Each university student, each youth, each student has made a commitment to the rectification process and when we speak about the functioning [of the teacher-training institutes], it is one of the things that we have to make a greater effort to rectify with the optimism, confidence, and depth required by the moment.

[Third student] We say, yes, we support the measures, but then we ask, well, why are we taking them? No, we don't support them if we are not aware, of course, that after these measures are taken, we have to take them to the students, and they have to [word indistinct].

[Castro] I have the impression that the comrade and the students support the measures because they have confidence in the revolution. They have confidence in the party and it is possible that they think the measures are necessary, that they were taken for some reason.

But, listening here to this debate, I am not convinced. For some time now, you have been insisting that this first point become an agreement. However, I have the impression that the students did not study this in depth.

It is possible that in regard to other topics they have been thinking, analyzing but perhaps as one of those things that they accept as a need, as a just thing, when they have been taken for powerful reasons -- since you always try to avoid taking any measure that in one way or another affects the population.

They have not sufficiently studied in depth the factors, the causes for taking those measures. That is the impression one can get from listening to the comrades' speeches and their insistence and mostly your insistence [as he says this, the camera shows Castro touching the arm of FEU President Maria de Jesus Calderius stated on his right] but if you are going to vote, they are going to vote, because they support the measure.

But it seems to me that they are doing it on the basis of trust, support, solidarity with the revolution, rather than because they have had a chance to think too much about the matter.

[Calderius] Well, rather, we...

[Castro, interrupting] Check on that.

[Fourth student] The students do not agree with one measure, a single measure, and that concerns the scholarship holders. They say that this increase in the interprovincial bus fares affects them. I receive a stipend of 15 pesos and you can't travel home with 15 pesos every 6 months or as you regularly do. That is why I think that if the decision of the state and the rest is to stop them from traveling, the FEU should be told how we are going to explain this to the students, how we are going to convince them that this measure is necessary, because we explain it to them and they don't understand.

[Castro] Are you talking about scholarship holders?

[Student] Scholarship holders.

[Castro] Those who have no scholarship are also affected.

[Student] Yes, but the ones who don't have a scholarship live in Havana.

[Castro] You are talking about interprovincial transportation, right? How much cash are the scholarship holders getting?

[Student] Fifteen pesos.

[Castro] Which ones? All of them? All? My understanding is that there are various stipends.

[Fifth student] I feel that it is a very specific case that has occurred in that institute, and I also feel you can attribute it to the lack of information, the lack of debate with the students. I really don't believe there is any university student in our country who, if things are explained to him in detail, if comparisons are made... [changes thought] it is not that so far we have had a certain status and that now, because of our situation, it is going to change. It is true that it is going to change, but we continue to be privileged with the present status. And that is what we have done, explained to the students, and we have had no problems. I believe that in this case previous statements are valid in the sense that, as our command in chief said, we first have to convince ourselves. After we are convinced and the nature of the problem is clear, let's sit down with the students and let's explain the problem to them. I am convinced, as are all the students of Santiago de Cuba -- they are supportive, not paying lip service, they are convinced, there will be no rejection. Those measures, the urban and interprovincial fares, will meet with no problems among our country's students, if the right analysis is made.

[Castro] Is the students' situation the same? [chorus of "no's"] Now, there may be students who belong to families with higher incomes. And there are others who belong to families with lower incomes. It is possible that students in lower income families may be affected more than students in higher income families. Is that not so?

I remember that I was once visiting an Isle of Youth factory and I asked what the family incomes were. And I found it [as heard] was rather high. I believe that the families with incomes that are rather high can very well bear that [as heard]. But there might be problems with those who have low incomes.

In any case, if the problem arises, we will discuss it. That is one of the missions of the students, the FEU. If they can find those cases, if they find that they are intolerably affected, then the solutions can be discussed.

Of course, in the matter of transportation, the measures were basically taken to try to economize. It was not as the newspaper had it. The newspaper made a mistake. If the newspaper can be wrong it is not surprising that the students may be too. It was reported that they were measures to make internal finances sound. And some might have asked: Well if it's a matter of financing, why don't they raise cigarette prices? And yet they are reducing the amount of milk given to an intermediate-level student and they are cutting down on milk in medical diets. That was confusing people. Of course, we know how much we can earn by raising the price of cigarettes or maybe beer, which is in demand, because the wheeler-dealers who were buying beer at 60 centavos were selling it at 90 or a peso or even more.

And there are other things that could also increase earnings but they don't really help us solve the main problem, the principal cause of these measures, which is the non-availability of foreign exchange for imports. The drafting of a plan...[changes thought] I could say that it is a heroic plan, because to draft an economic plan with $600 million in convertible currency is almost heroic. You can't imagine the calculations you have to make.

I feel that the remarks made by the comrade delegate were truly correct, well considered. I am not saying that what the other comrade said was wrong, because I believe it is his duty to bring this up. He has heard this, and he should inform us that he has heard it. He must inform us that the students do not understand, and that explanations are necessary. Of course, the measures do not affect people. Since we do not have equal incomes, some are more affected than others, and we should acknowledge this. I recall that just yesterday a similar situation was raised. And I could make some comparisons. Well, what is going to happen to the recruits? They get 7 pesos. We said the recruit should have the right to ride the bus, because he is a recruit. Why? The recruit is doing a great service to the country and he is getting 7 pesos.

Let me ask a question. Regardless of how difficult the situation is for those students because the inter-provincial fares have gone up, he is studying regularly. Is he worse off than the recruit?. [background whispers] Is he worse off than the recruit? He is not worse off. And those are the things that we have to discuss at this congress. I like this. Let's start the discussion, because we have to start discussing problems. That is what we have to do. I also understand that at first the congress imposes a certain psychological pressures, makes us timid, and we speak too formally. I feel that we should take advantage of these hours to discuss problems of all kinds. At our universities, everywhere. [applause]

Further on Debates

FL101250 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1102 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] The thorough analysis of problems and ways of achieving goals in the education of new professionals, and the active participation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro characterized the first day of the Third Congress of the Federation of University Students [FEU].

During the meeting attended by more than 500 delegates, our party's first secretary showed interest in students' concerns and offered his thoughts about measures and tasks of the first economic and social order.

Among the topics discussed by the students was enrollment in the pedagogical detachment. In this connection, a Pinar del Rio delegate stressed that the prestige of the detachment had to be strengthened. Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and the commander in chief spoke on the subject. The latter noted that we must examine carefully who is enrolling in pedagogical career courses, with special attention on the quality and interest of the student.

New construction and extensions at medical schools show deficiencies, and the medical sciences students are willing to help out during their vacations with volunteer work days, a Havana delegate asserted. The commander in chief remarked that the student was correct in his suggestion and stated that we are involved in a serious struggle to achieve quality in all construction.

Many delegates then spoke about the transition plan in the third and fourth years of medical school, whose application, according to the students, is deficient.

Fidel and a Havana delegate had a lively exchange concerning the aspiration of the 10,000 medical sciences students to have facilities for their cultural activities. This was well received and a solution will be sought soon.

The commander in chief explained to the delegates aspects of the world economic situation in connection with the measures decided at the National Assembly of the People's Government. We have had to come up with a heroic plan, with only some $600 million, which requires that we be more austere and thrifty, because it is the only way to deal with the lack of foreign exchange. Referring to the increase in transport fares, Fidel noted that this measure should have been taken sooner, since the price of oil and buses has gone up while the prices of our products on the international market have gone down. The leader of the revolution said this measure also helps to save and to use transportation more rationally.

The analysis of the main report at the congress, which will close today, raised the problem of finalism among students and the lack of rigorousness in the education of future professionals. The delegates came out in favor of stepping up political and ideological work to achieve the all-around education of the students, as well as a more active FEU participation in the preparation of the promotion lists at centers and colleges.

With Fidel's active participation, the delegates also discussed problems in the medical schools under construction, owing to delays in execution. The delegates attended a gala with FEU performers in the evening. Activities will resume today with a special event to honor Julio Antonio Mella on the 58th anniversary of his assassination. The debates will then begin anew.

CASTRO SEES 1986 AS 'TURNING POINT IN HISTORY'

FL101315 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report followed by Castro video]

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, last night closed the meeting of secretaries general of the party's grass-roots organizations in the capital. The party's provincial committee reported the main achievements of the capital during the year despite the difficulties encountered, especially the military exercise "Bastion 86," the revitalization of the microbrigades movement, volunteer work, and the increase in the combative spirit with which mistakes are faced in the rectification process.

[Castro] I, who criticize and do not mince words in describing things that are poorly done, believe, however, that our party, especially our party in the capital, has played a prominent role in 1986. I consider 1986 as a turning point in history. That's the right word. The year of a big turning point in history. I believe we have done few things as important as the way we have energetically confronted all these errors and negative tendencies. As Comrade Lezcano noted, the party has played a very important role in this matter.

TRADE MINISTRY TO REGULATE BEER, LIQUOR SALES

FL101740 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministry has decided to regulate the sale of beer beginning 15 January in accordance with the activity and category of gastronomic establishments. A maximum of three beers will be sold to each individual in second and third class restaurants, while one bottle per person will be sold at fourth and fifth class establishments such as cafeterias, snack bars, and pizzerias. Sales will not be regulated in first class restaurants as long as the client is having a meal. In order to guarantee the availability of cocktails in special first, second, and third class units, takeout sales of liquor have been suspended. This does not restrict the sale of bottles to be consumed on the premises. There are no changes for bars, nightclubs, and cabarets.

Alcoholic drinks in the gastronomic sector are a valuable element in the centers' economic realization, and this is why this measure will make it possible for each establishment to stabilize its offer.

URBAN TRANSPORT MEASURES 'TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY'

FL091426 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Six technical-organizational measures designed to improve effiency in urban passenger transportation and to help to economize resources will be put into effect in the next few days. Among the new measures are the introduction of a new fare collection system that will make it easier for the passengers, and staggered work hours at labor centers. Some routes that are too circuitous will be made direct and synchronized traffic lights will be put up at the major avenues and streets.

These measures were agreed on at a meeting chaired by Pedro Ross, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chief of its Transportation and Communications Department.

ENTERPRISE LOSSES EXCEED EXPECTATIONS IN 1986

FL082330 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] In 1986, 51 percent of the enterprises that expected losses, increased them, making them more inefficient than anticipated. Also last year, of the 3,503 enterprises that expected gains, 172 of them reported losses in their economic results, which indicates an increase in the state subsidy for these units.

Another negative tendency manifested last year was the constant increase of inventories despite the measures taken to reduce idle or discontinued stocks.

During the new economic period, every enterprise will be required to account for their spending budget and to increase their income favoring a countable balance showing gains and not losses.

BARBADOS

PAPER QUESTIONS U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFER

FL092202 Bridgetown CANA in English 1442 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 8, CANA -- The United States Government has failed to appreciate the real impact which its cut in sugar imports from Barbados will have and has got its lines crossed in responding to concerns expressed, the Barbados ADVOCATE newspaper said today.

"When we talk about the reduction in the U.S. sugar quota we are talking about the fact that no amount of good words and assurances will be of any assistance to us if in the end the peculiar problems of small-island developing countries are not recognised as meriting a special regime," the paper asserted in an editorial.

It referred to this week's comments by U.S. ambassador to Barbados, Paul Russo that regional countries affected by the cuts are to be offered a range of products, including wheat, non-fat dry milk, cheese, butter, oil, rice, corn, sorghum and soyabeans, to substantially offset the foreign exchange losses resulting from Washington's decision.

The reduction in Barbados quota from 12,500 short tons to 7,500 is expected to reduce the island's foreign exchange earnings by BDS3 million dollars this year.

"It would not matter that the item was not sugar if its entry into the U.S. market was seen as being competitive with certain powerful U.S. interests. When we have diversified we still have to sell. Our markets are small and our agriculture has to be export agriculture," the paper declared.

It said Barbados would not have ready access to U.S. markets if it is lumped with others and treated as if it is not deserving of a special dispensation. "We do not want a situation to continue where we believe we have a conversation, but while we are talking about one thing, the goodly ambassador is in fact talking about another," the ADVOCATE said.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER SEAGA DISMISSES MINISTER VAZ

Text of Statement

FL101347 Bridgetown CANA in English 1323 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 9, CANA -- Following is the text of today's Jamaica Government's JAMPRESS news agency statement announcing the dismissal of Minister Without Portfolio Douglas Vaz.

Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Edward Seaga has today requested the governor general to revoke the appointment of Mr Douglas Vaz as a minister of government.

This decision was taken following considering a letter addressed to the prime minister from Mr Vaz containing a threat of resignation.

In the above mentioned letter of January 2, 1987, Mr Vaz advised the prime minister that he was of the view that the new IMF agreement would have a deleterious effect on the manufacturing sector.

Accordingly, he was considering whether he should step aside from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry to allow the prime minister to appoint someone who is unhampered by doubts as the correctness of the government's economic policies.

In his response to Mr Vaz the prime minister expressed surprise at the sudden change of view on the part of Mr Vaz, as the government's economic policies which formed the basis of the IMF agreement had been the subject of seven successive submissions of cabinet over the past ten months, on which unanimous agreement had been reached on each occasion. Mr Vaz had participated fully in the cabinet discussions (and) in the consensus in each instance.

The prime minister therefore concluded that Mr Vaz's late awakening was a direct reaction to his recent demotion to the status of a minister without portfolio which, he confided to his colleagues, had displeased and deflated him.

Prime minister has stated that in the circumstances he was forced to come to the conclusion that Mr Vaz's late awakening was contrived.

In a letter to Mr Vaz, the prime minister said, while I always endeavor to safisfy ministers with respect of portfolio arrangements wherever possible, my responsibility is to order the business of government in a manner that best serves the national interest.

In view of the serious questions raised by Mr Vaz's newly stated position in terms of both the concept of collective responsibility of cabinet and the attendant implications in terms of commitment and confidentiality, the prime minister has stated that he has no alternative but to terminate forthwith Mr Vaz's appointment as a minister of government.

Dismissal Surprises Vaz

FL101405 Bridgetown CANA in English 1316 GMT 10 Jan 87

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 9, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga today dismissed his minister without portfolio, Douglas Vaz, over a disagreements on points in Jamaica's new balance of payment support agreement with the international monetary fund (IMF), the official JAMPRESS news agency said this afternoon.

But the long-standing Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) ex-minister told newsmen he had in fact resigned this morning, because he was vigorously opposed to the deletion from the new IMF pact of important incentives which had served the local manufacturing sector for three decades.

Vaz in a January 2 letter to Seaga had threatened to resign by today saying that, if unchanged, elements of the programme would hurt the manufacturing sector. [passage omitted]

"I was very surprised to hear (on the radio) that the prime minister has dismissed me," the ex-minister told reporters.

"I sent a letter of resignation to the governor general at 11.30 this morning and when I was driving out of King's House at one o'clock I heard the news that I had been dismissed and that a letter had been sent to the governor general whom I had just left." [passage omitted]

Vaz said today he could not go along with the new IMF package which would include the abolition of several incentives to business here and also impose massive taxes.

Said Vaz: "I am informing the public that I did in fact object most strenously, continuously, at the removal of incentives which are 30 years old, and which have had proven success and at the level of tax rebate. I am totally, hostilely against it. It is detrimental to the manufacturing sector (and) I would not associate with it."

Neither the ex-minister nor the JAMPRESS statement gave any details of the contentious elements of the IMF agreement. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA BURNED -- Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 8, CANA -- Police yesterday made a huge bonfire of 60,000 pounds of marijuana with a street value of US39 million dollars. National Security Minister Errol Anderson said that 120,000 pounds still in the custody of the security forces would be destroyed as soon as related court proceedings were completed. Most of the marijuana was compressed and ready for shipping. [Summary] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1446 GMT 8 Jan 87 FL]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

OPPOSITION PARTY NAMES 5 NEW SENATORS

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[Excerpt] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan 10, CANA -- The opposition People's National Movement (PNM) sprung a surprise last night by naming newcomers to five of its six senate places.

The PNM senators, announced by parliamentary leader Patrick Manning, are Augustus Ramrekersingh, Labour Relations Officer with National Airline, BWIA; Robin Montano, attorney at law, former councillor, Winston Clyde Moore; insurance underwriter, Kenneth Valley, and Dr. Keith Rowley, a geologist. [punctuation as received]

Manning said a woman will be named at the weekend to complete the party's senate team which will be led by Ramrekersingh.

Manning said the appointments had represented one of the difficult choices of his 15 years in public life.

The average age of his team, he said, was 41, meaning a young and inexperienced team whose strength lay in commitment, professional background and representing what the people wanted to see. [passage omitted]